The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Friendly Relations of Italy and the United States.

A Successor to President Salnave of Hayti Proclaimed.

The Removal of the New-Orleans Councilmen by Gen. Hancock.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Particulars of the Entertainment Gotten Up in His Honor—The Speeches and Sentiments.

FLORENCE, Saturday Feb. 15.

The dinner to ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, was a grand affair. SELLA, the former Minister of Finance, toasted the Admiral, and, in his remarks, said that iron hearts, and not iron-clads based his fame.

Admiral FARRAGUT, in acknowledging the compliment, spoke of his love for Italy, and his confidence in her noble progress.

GEORGE P. MARSH, the representative of the United States in Italy, on behalf of his country thanked SELLA for his hopes of an eternal alliance.

DEPRETIS, the former Secretary for Marine Affairs, said that such an alliance with America—"a country found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci and celebrated by Botta"—was entirely natural.

GREAT BRITIAN.

Contradiction of Reports Relative to the Death of the Earl of Derby and Judge Shee.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—Evening.

The reports which were printed in the morning journals, and which have been in circulation all day, to the effect that the Earl of Derby and Judge SHEE were dead, are without foundation. Though both gentlemen have been dangerously ill, it is announced to-night that they are much better, and their speedy recovery is confidently looked for.

ABYSSINIA.

Non-confirmation of the Latest Reports Regarding the British Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—Evening.

Late advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent to the United States last evening. Dispatches received to-day state that no such movements of the Egyptian auxiliary corps, as alleged, had occurred. Much of the news from Abyssinia is to be received with caution.

HAYTI.

The Revolution in the South Becoming General—A Successor to President Salnave Proclaimed.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 14.

Advices have been received from Hayti stating that the revolution in the southern part of that island has become general.

Gen. SOLOMON, the present Minister to European courts, has been proclaimed President in place of Gen. SALNAVE.

All the principal towns are in arms against the government and authority of SALNAVE.

The steamer *James T. Brady*, from New-York for Montevideo, arrived on the 10th inst. at Nassau, leaking.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city by a shoemaker murdering his wife by chopping her into small pieces with an ax.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cholera in Buenos Ayres—Successful Revolt in the Argentine Republic—Hopes of a General Peace in Peru.

LISBON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. She brings the following intelligence:

Beyond the usual skirmishing there had been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Parana.

The cholera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both the armies.

The revolt which had broken out in Santa Fe, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful, the ruling Government having been overthrown.

The Spanish Government hopes for a general peace from the internal dissensions now prevailing in Peru.

The Proposed Removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The City Council having learned of a disposition on the part of Congress, or a portion thereof, to move the national capital to the Mississippi Valley, have adopted resolutions requesting Senators DRAKE and HENDERSON, and Representatives PYLE and NEWCOMB, from this city, to use their best efforts, and offer the greatest inducements necessary to secure the removal of the national capital to St. Louis County. They also adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature to assist in effecting this object.

The City Council have passed the ordinance repealing the Sunday law over the Mayor's veto.

Another meeting of cigar manufacturers was held here last night, at which it was unanimously agreed that affixing a stamp to each cigar could not be carried out, and even if it were practicable it would ruin their business. A Committee was appointed to report the views of cigar-makers in writing, and send them to the proper authorities at Washington.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, who was arrested in August last on the charge of embezzling $18,000 from the Union Savings Bank in this city, in which institution he was teller, was tried yesterday and acquitted. It was proved that the sum in question was a simple overdraft allowed one of the heaviest depositors of the bank, in accordance with the custom of the bank.

Newsdealers Indicted in Philadelphia for Selling Indecent Papers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Grand Jury has found true bills against the newsdealers recently arrested for selling indecent illustrated New-York papers.

The Annexation of British Columbia Urged by California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

In consideration of the attempt of the English Government to unite British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, resolutions were to-day introduced in the Legislature stating that it is of the utmost importance to the Pacific States and the whole American Union that British Columbia be annexed to the United States; that our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all honorable means to acquire said territory, and that the Governor be instructed to telegraph these resolutions to the President of the United States and the members of Congress from California and the other Pacific States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The New-Orleans Municipality—Correspondence between Gens. Grant and Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Feb. 14, 1868:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence between Gen. HANCOCK and myself relative to the removal, by Gen. HANCOCK, of Councilmen in the City of New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received at Washington, Feb. 7, 1868, from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, Feb. 7, 1868:]

GEN. U. S. GRANT: I have removed nine members of the City Council—two white and seven colored—for contempt of the orders of the military commander in proceeding to an election for a Recorder for the Second District, and which is an elective office, under the laws, by the people and not by the Council.

The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the Council were referred to Gen. SHERIDAN's order forbidding elections until reconstruction was complete. Without the authority of the commanding General nevertheless these members voted for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed when one or two members more timid than these left and broke the quorum.

A case in point will be found in the order of Gen MOWER, special order of Oct. 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson City Council for a like offence.

My action in this matter was in accordance with the power granted by the Reconstruction act, which allows the District Commander to suspend or remove persons from office, and provide from time to time for the performance of the duties of persons removed by appointment.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, New-Orleans:

Suspend your order removing the City Council of New-Orleans until full report of reasons is sent. Answer by mail.

U. S. GRANT, General.

By telegraph received at Washington, D. C., 9 A. M., Feb. 11, 1868, from New-Orleans, La., 2:30 P. M., Feb. 9, 1868:

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

Your dispatch of the 8th of February, directing me to suspend my Order No. 28, of the 7th of December, removing certain members of the City Council of New-Orleans, until a full report of the reasons therefore should be sent to you, was received at 10 P. M. to-day. I request that you may reconsider your action and that any order in the premises be not suspended until you have the full report of the reasons called for by you.

I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for acting as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of Gen. SHERIDAN forbidding elections, which you have on file at your headquarters, and stated that the City Council had been previously notified of this order. I also referred you to an order of Gen. MOWER, issued in October, which last sets forth a parallel case, and which you have on file. In that case an appeal was taken to you for a reinstatement of the Council removed by Gen. MOWER which appeal you have not sustained.

The present case was in defiance of the example of Gen. SHERIDAN's order and of my own letter cautioning the Council to desist in this election, and forwarded to you a printed copy Jan. 26.

It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act. I was astonished at the action of the Council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make those removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected.

At any rate, my self-respect as Commander of this District, made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fuller report could be furnished in this case, for all the papers explaining my action have been sent to you. To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here, and in such want of a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command. Although I have been here seventy days, this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal—the first one two days previous to this; both for grave causes, reported to you in detail by telegraph; and while I fully recognize the power of the General-in-Chief to disapprove my action, I respectfully request that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of the facts, the General-in-Chief may delay his action until he can inform me what further papers or information he may desire, in addition to what has already been furnished, for a full understanding of the case under consideration.

My action in the premises was originally based upon the first supplementary Reconstruction act of July 19, 1867. I await your reply before issuing the order.

W. S. HANCOCK,
[Telegram.] Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. —, 1868.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, New-Orleans, La.:

If your order removing City Council has been executed, and new appointees are in, you need not suspend orders as directed.

U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received Feb. 11, 1868, from New-Orleans, Feb. 11, 1868.]

General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:

The changes in the City Council was an accomplished fact when your dispatch of February 9 was received. Several of the appointés had already filed copies of their oaths of office. In my selections I have appointed the best men to office, without regard to their political sentiments. All must take the required oath. The change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor, of which the city is principally composed, are dependent upon the public confidence.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

Orders by Gen. Schofield in Regard to Registration.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 15.

Gen. SCHOFIELD issued several orders to-day about registration. One orders a new registration in Richmond March 2. Another provides that where voters in the State have changed their residence since the last registration, they may register in the district where they reside. The third is for the guidance of registration boards, and directs that where a person has held a United States office and then voted voluntarily for secession, he is disqualified: the holding a United States office is defined as having held an office to which the holder was appointed by the President, courts of law, or heads of the departments; those who have held county or town offices created for the administration of justice are disfranchised, but not their deputies; Executive pardon does not remove disfranchisement.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, Feb. 15.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day a motion to reconsider paragraph 5th, section 1st, of the Legislative Committee's Report adopted yesterday, was defeated by, yeas 62, nays 62—the President voting in the negative. It provides that no person holding office under the United States or the State of Georgia, except Justices of the Inferior Court and officers of militia, shall be eligible to the Legislature; and that no member of the Legislature shall be appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature to any office of emolument.

The Finance Committee was authorized to negociate a loan to defray the expenses of the Convention.

So much of a section passed yesterday as disfranchises persons convicted of larceny was reconsidered and stricken out.

Gen. MEADE left for Florida last night.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 15.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day twenty-nine delegates were present. Large crowds of colored citizens collected in the streets before the Convention met. The military commander, by request of Gov. WALKER, provided a guard for the Convention to repel violence if offered.

The Convention assembled without interference, and adopted an article relative to the State officers. It provides for the election of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for a term of four years; the remainder of the State officers to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

A caucus was held by the majority at noon to-day, at which one of the minority attended and proposed measures of conciliation, which were not agreed to. Two of the minority joined the body in session.

A mass meeting was held this afternoon in Capital-square, and addressed by colored and white speakers of the Billings faction. The speakers seemed to have given up the struggle for the mastery of the Convention, and propose to try the issue at the ballot-box.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Convention has been engaged to-day on the Bill of Rights. Among the sections passed was one pledging the faith of the State for the payment of its public debt other than that incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. DURHAM offered a section prohibiting marriage between whites and negroes, which was tabled, and thus virtually voted down.

The use of the hall for a lecture was objected to by negro and white delegates, on the ground that on a former occasion negroes had not been allowed the privilege of the same floor with the whites. These are regarded as declarations in favor of social equality as well as political.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Reconstruction Convention was mainly occupied to-day in discussing the resolution asking Congress to loan the State of South Carolina $1,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing lands for the landless.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 15.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the oyster tax question was laid on the table, and also the Georgia resolution, asking Congress to loan the South $30,000,000. Nothing else of interest was done.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Bill of Rights came up as a special order in the Convention to-day. The first section was referred to a select committee. As submitted, it guarantees suffrage to all persons irrespective of race, color or sex. The seven succeeding sections were adopted. They embody no new ideas.

The members sent to Vicksburg to confer with Gen. GILLEM in regard to taxes was in his seat to-day, but no report of his mission has been made.

Canadian Gunboat Service—Guarding the Frontier.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Provincial gunboats are being got ready for service on the opening of navigation. They will be temporarily manned by naval brigades now in commission. A gunboat will be stationed at Prescot.

Imperial gunboats will be ready in the Spring to assist in patrolling the lakes.

A dispatch from Montreal says a report is current there that only three of the Nova Scotia members who have given their assent to the Confederation intend to return to Ottawa.

The Girard College Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A bill in equity was filed to-day in *nisi prius*. On motion of JOHN FALLON, the Court granted a rule to show cause on Saturday next, why the City of Philadelphia should not be ordered to advance to the plaintiff the amount required to pay counsel fees and costs of suit, and asking the Supreme Court of this State to rescue the Girard College by taking its management from its present political guardians the councils of the consolidated city, and giving it to a permanent Board of Directors, to be selected by the Court from the locality, and with the qualifications indicated in Mr. GIRARD's will.

Democratic Mass Meeting in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A Democratic mass meeting was held to-night in the St. Charles Theatre, which was densely crowded. J. N. LEA was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President JOHNSON, and affiliating with the Northern Democracy. Ex-Gov. JOHN B. WELLER, of California, and E. M. TERGER, of Missouri, have addressed the meeting, which is still in session at this hour—9.30 P. M.

Disaster to the New-York and Boston Express Train.

HARTFORD, Ct., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The New-York and Boston express freight train, consisting of ten cars, going North last night, was thrown from the track about one mile north of the tunnel, in consequence of a broken rail. Five cars ran off the track. A brakeman named CHAS. CROSLEY, of Springfield, was thrown from the top of a car, and had one of his legs fractured. He was badly injured, and was taken to the Hartford Hospital.

The Habeas Corpus Case in Richmond Decision by Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 15.

Judge UNDERWOOD to-day remanded CHURCHWELL COMBS to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress, which was the war-making power, has not yet declared peace; and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

Grist-mill Burned at Fort Plain.

FORT PLAIN, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A grist-mill belonging to L. W. and C. DIFFENDORF, of this place, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $11,000; insured for $5,000. A dwelling near by, belonging to J. D. BURKE, was badly damaged.

Fatal Accident in Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The wife of Col. G. S. GIBBINGS was killed last evening by jumping from a carriage while the horses were running away. The Colonel and his three little daughters escaped unhurt.

The Campaign in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Feb. 15.

The largest political meeting of the campaign was held here last night. It was addressed by Gen. SICKLES and Senator NYE.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman Objects to Brevet Promotion—He Threatens to Resign—The Weekly Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The prospect of an unpleasant episode between the President and Gen. SHERMAN has been the chief topic of conversation here to-day. The rumors have of course taken an exaggerated shape, but there is sufficient foundation for them to warrant the public in waiting for further developments with interest. In the first place, Gen. SHERMAN is well known to have always been opposed to the system of brevets, regarding it as having been carried to a demoralizing extent in the army. He is opposed particularly to breveting officers of high rank. In nominating him for the position of Brevet General and in assigning him to the command of the new military division of the Atlantic, the President did not consult Gen. SHERMAN at all. Perhaps this was not necessary, but Gen. SHERMAN's well-known repugnance to remaining in Washington ought to have suggested such consultation as a matter of personal courtesy. As soon as Gen. SHERMAN was apprised of the nomination, he telegraphed to his brother, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, to urge the Senate to reject it, as he wanted no distinction. He also telegraphed that he would, of course, obey orders, but that before he should accept any command involving the making of his headquarters at Washington, or the necessity of becoming a party to any political complications, he would resign his commission. So strongly was this last intention expressed, that some of his friends last night thought it necessary to telegraph him urging him not to resign. Thus the matter now stands. It is the President's next move.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day amounted to $520,500, and the amount shipped during the same period was as follows: Legal-tender notes to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $40,000, and fractional currency to the same, $50,000; also, $100,000 fractional currency to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and to the National Banks and others, $186,567.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts in United States Bonds, viz.: As securities for circulating notes, $341,319,800, and for deposits for public moneys, $37,877,950.

The National Bank Notes issued during the week ending to-day amount to $151,810, and the total amount issued to date is $306,282,641. From this is to be deducted the following: Mutilated bills as security for circulating notes, $341,319,800; for deposits of public moneys, $37,877,950. National Bank notes issued during the week ending to-day, $151,810.

Total amount issued to date, $306,282,641. From this is to be deducted the following: Mutilated bills returned, $6,263,555.

Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $389,860. leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,629,266.

Fractional currency reduced and destroyed during the week, $597,700. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $406,648. Receipts during the week, $1,452,627. Aggregate for fiscal year to date, $123,625,284.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, who was attacked with severe illness yesterday, has entirely recovered, and is this morning engaged in performing his official duties.

COUNTERFEITERS AND FORGERS.

The report of the number of counterfeiters, forgers and persons condemned for perjury and embezzlement, has been prepared at the Attorney-General's office for transmission to Congress. It will show that the number of counterfeiters and persons convicted of passing counterfeit money who have been pardoned is about one hundred. The number of individuals convicted of forgery is about twenty-five. One or two appear in the list of pardons that were convicted of perjury. The number of such criminals who have received Executive clemency is upwards of one hundred.

The Commission appointed in accordance with the law of Congress to examine spirit meters, &c., is now in session at the Smithsonian Institute, and will continue to receive for examination inventions for the prevention of fraud in the assignment of the tax on spirits until Thursday, the 20th inst. A longer time cannot be given, as the Commission are required to report on or before March 1.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the report of the Light-house Board on the subject of a beacon at Long Beach Bar. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CHANLER presented the petition of certain citizens of New-York in behalf of midshipmen who may hereafter graduate from the United States Naval Academy.

Mr. MILLER presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania asking for an adjustment of the Revenue laws so as to keep the balance of trade in favor of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, presented petitions from manufacturers of Northamton, Clinton, and Northboro, Massachusetts, asking for a reduction in the expenses of the Government, and the removal of the internal tax on manufactures. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENCKES presented resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature relative to the obstruction of the harbor of Block Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, the contestant, Mr. SAMUEL E. SMITH, being entitled to the floor.

Mr. SMITH proceeded to address the House, insisting upon the public importance of the question involved, and disclaiming being interested by personal motives in his contest for a seat in the House. He was allowed to speak for two hours, endeavoring to sustain, by argument and reference to English precedents, his position that the votes cast for BROWN should not be counted at all, because of BROWN's ineligibility, and that he, (SMITH,) having received the majority of all the other votes cast, was entitled to the seat.

Mr. TRIMBLE, on behalf of BROWN, said he hurled back as unmanly and false all insinuations against the honor or loyalty of that gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desiring to put a stop to the debate, and to have the question disposed of at once, moved the previous question.

Mr. PETERS remonstrated against shutting off further debate, saying that he and others who believed in SMITH's legal right to the seat desired to have an opportunity of making known their views.

Mr. COBURN offered as a substitute for the two pending resolutions, one declaring that SAML. E. SMITH having received a majority of the votes cast in conformity with law, is entitled to the seat. The House seconded the previous question by 57 to 50.

Mr. DAWES, being entitled to an hour to close the debate, yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. COBURN, who argued in advocacy of the claim of Mr. SMITH to the seat; and in response to the objections contained in the report of the Committee of Elections, he held that there could have been no more doubt as to the disloyalty of JOHN YOUNG BROWN after his letter declaring that the Kentuckian's volunteering to join the Union army should be shot down in their tracks, then there could have been doubt as to the loyalty of General DIX when he telegraphed to New Orleans to shoot down any man who attempted to haul down the American flag. That fact was sufficient notice to the voters of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, and if by their own contumacy they voted for JOHN YOUNG BROWN, they thereby disfranchised themselves, and their votes should not count.

Mr. DAWES also yielded 15 minutes to Mr. PETERS, who declared that, after mature consideration, he was irresistibly brought to the conclusion that Mr. SMITH, the contestant, was entitled by strict legal rule to his seat, and he was for giving to him all his legal rights. He was afraid that members were prone to forget the great value of the genuine and unflinching patriotism of the Unionists of Kentucky; but for his part, he would give his vote in behalf of that Union representative from Kentucky, (Mr. SMITH,) and of the glorious Union constituency that had endeavored to send him here. He argued in support of the legality of Mr. SMITH's claim.

Mr. BLAINE having had the five minutes allowed him, argued against the claim of Mr. SMITH, and said that if the doctrines of his colleague (Mr. PETERS) were to prevail, it should be called a trap to catch the unwary. It had taken a committee of nine astute men to find the fact, which it was claimed Mr. BROWN's constituents should have been instinctively aware of. He reminded the House that if the principle contended for here, was established, it might operate this very session against the Republican side of the House, because a member elect from Tennessee (Mr. BUTLER), belonging to that side of the House, had objection made to his eligibility on account of having held office under the Confederate Government, and if that objection were sustained, then, under this principle, his Copperhead competitor would be entitled to the seat.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made a point of order on the expression "Copperhead." Mr. BLAINE promptly said he would take it back.

The Speaker said he overruled the point of order, because the objectionable term was not applied to any member of the House.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that, as a question of order, the term was applied in order, but that as a question of taste he was not prepared to defend it, and would take it back. He remarked, in conclusion, that on the question of Mr. BROWN's eligibility, the Committee had to send to Ohio to get the vote of Mr. SHELLABARGER, so as to get a majority on the question.

The Committee then standing five to four, Mr. BAKER stated briefly the reasons why he would vote "no" on the proposition to admit Mr. SMITH, and Mr. BENTON stated the reasons why he should vote "aye."

Mr. POLAND supported the position of the Committee of Elections, and argued against the doctrine contended for on the part of Mr. SMITH, alluding incidentally to the fact that the Second Congressional District of Kentucky had supplied 7,000 men to the Union army.

The House proceeded to vote on the question—the substitute offered by Mr. COBURN, declaring Mr. SMITH entitled to a seat. It was rejected. Yeas 30, nays, 101.

The resolution of the Committee declaring Mr. SMITH not entitled to the seat, and directing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky of the vacancy was adopted without division.

THE REMOVAL OF NEW-ORLEANS COUNCILMEN.

The Speaker presented the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and Gen. HANCOCK in reference to the removal of Councilmen in New-Orleans, as called for by the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. WOOD. The correspondence was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. PAINE, rising to a privileged question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, a paragraph from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of yesterday's New-York *Tribune*, professing to relate incidents that occurred in the room of the Committee on Reconstruction on the impeachment proposition. He then said: Of course I have no knowledge as to the source of the information of the writer of that article, but it happens that every single statement purporting to be a statement of fact relating to me and that Committee, is without the slightest shadow of foundation. Every word is incorrect. I did not attempt to "dodge the question." It is not proper for me to state what I said or did there, but I went very wide of any attempt to dodge the question. I assure this House I did not "move toward the door to leave the room." It is not proper for me to say where I did go, but I made no such movement as that. Mr. STEVENS did not shake his finger at me and say, "PAINE, come back." [Laughter.] He did not say to me, "You have got to face the music." He did not say to me, "You have got to go either one side or the other." PAINE did not "hesitate." Mr. STEVENS did not then say to the Clerk, "Put him down against Impeachment." Not only did not one of these things happen, but nothing which in the remotest degree resembled any one of them. There is not only no truth in the statement, but it is not even allied to truth. There is nothing on which to found one of the assertions. My friend, Mr. BOUTWELL, was present and I should like him to inform the House——

Many members—Oh! no! We want no corroboration.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the statement referred to any authority.

Mr. PAINE said it did not.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that nobody knew and nobody cared.

Mr. ELDRIDGE intimated that from what his colleague had said the statement in the paper must be a lie. [Laughter.]

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 3:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WELKER in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It appropriates as follows:

For salaries of Ministers, $301,000; for salaries of secretaries, interpreters, &c., $32,550; for contingent expenses, all foreign missions, $50,000; for contingent expenses, foreign intercourse, $30,000; for relief American seamen in foreign countries, $200,000; for stationery and miscellaneous expenses, $30,000; for Consular office rent, $45,000; for Consular salaries, $425,000; for expenses in carrying out treaty for suppression of slave trade, $17,000; for expenses under act to encourage immigration, $10,000; for expenses under the Neutrality act, $20,000; for second annual installment capitalization of the Scheldt dues, $55,584; and other expenses, making the total appropriation $1,268,934.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illnois, in explaining the bill, said that it simply carried out the existing laws, and contained no new subject. The amount appropriated by the bill was less than the estimates by $154,520, and less than the amount appropriated for the persent fiscal year by $156,520.

The reduction was made by cutting down various items.

Mr. BROOKS congratulated the House on its policy of economy.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether the salaries in the bill were payable in gold?

Mr. WASHBURNE said they were.

Mr. WOOD remarked that there was no such provision in the bill.

In reply to a remark of Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BLAINE said that the consular system of the United States was self-sustaining, and that the Government derived more money from it than was appropriated by this bill.

Mr. HIGBY asked a question about the mission to Portugal, and Mr. CHANLER inquired why no appropriation was reported for the mission to Greece.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in reply to the latter, said that when the bill was prepared the Committee had no information as to the appointment of a Minister to Greece, and therefore no item for that mission had been inserted; but the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) had been instructed by the Committee to move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. BUTLER moved to amend by striking out Ecuador and inserting Greece.

Mr. CHANLER called for a division of the question, and argued against the omission of Ecuador.

Mr. BUTLER modified his amendment so as simply to insert the word Greece.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

REPORTS.

Adversely on bill authorizing Notaries Public to perform duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds. Agreed to.

Consenting to the purchase by the United States of lands in Brooklyn for the enlargement of the Navy-yard.

Authorizing the United States Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse to withdraw certain securities.

A communication was received from the State Agricultural Society for an additional appropriation for the prevention of abortions among dairy cows.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CROWLEY—Declaring void judgments obtained in Courts of countries foreign to the United States against American citizens only on *prima facie* evidence.

By Mr. PALMER—To incorporate the Yorkville Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for Mr. NORTON)—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Avenue C and other streets and avenues in New-York.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Fixing the salary of the Treasurer of the Onondaga Company at $2,500.

Authorizing the construction of a canal and basin in the village of Canandaigua.

To found a Presbyterian hospital in New-York.

Adjourned to the 25th inst. at 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, in respect to suits commenced and pending for a violation of the Excise law.

Mr. D. BURNS called up a resolution, heretofore offered, calling upon the Attorney of the Metropolitan Excise Board for the amount of fees received by him for the year 1866. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the revised statutes relative to marriages of first cousins.

To incorporate the City of Rome.

To establish the Eighth Ward of the City of Utica.

To amend the Croton Aqueduct Department act.

To amend the act relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

The Committee on Cities were authorized to sit during the recess, for the purpose of making investigation into the following Boards: The New-York Paid Fire Department, the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Water Board of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Prospect Park Commission.

Adjourned to Feb. 26, at 7 P. M.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

Section 4 of article 3 of the Constitution was amended so as to read that no new county shall be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a Member of the Assembly, according to the last preceding census.

The Convention then took up Article 4, on the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, their tenure of office, compensation, &c., and after amending the tenth section thereof, giving the Governor ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature to sign any bill which may have passed that body, recommitted the article to the Revision Committee. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

The Street Commissioners and the Common Council—Removal of Councilors—Death of a Singular Character.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 9, 1868.

TRIAL STOPPED.

The examination of charges preferred against the Street Commissioner for alleged malfeasance in office has been going on for some weeks before a Committee of the Common Council. As the only penalty which could follow conviction before such a tribunal would have been dismissal from office, the investigation became a mere question of party responsibility. So Gen. HANCOCK, in view of the superior importance of a criminal verdict in the matter, has terminated the trial and sent the case before the Attorney-General for examination. The indications were that this Commissioner had employed the power of his office to extort from persons who had fallen into the hands of himself or subordinates, pecuniary consideration for favor, and even for justice. It seems very probable that after contractors upon public works had complied with their agements, they were in many cases obliged to pay officials for certificates of compliance. If this be the case they can as readily buy certificates where they have not complied with their engagements at all. Before the investigation terminated it had degenerated into a brawl between the prosecutor and the Commissioner. The one said his witnesses were intimidated; the other that they were bribed. One witness for the prosecution was arrested on the Mayor's orders for carrying concealed weapons and thrust into prison; and this within the hearing and in the session of the Examining Committee. Altogether it seems to grow out of the tacit conviction among office holders that they are authorized to enrich themselves as much as possible during their short term of power. It is neither peculiar to this place nor party. It pervades the Union. Unless the United States shall follow the example of England, break up the system of purchasing power with patronage, and make the tenure of office permanent, it is impossible that the people should long prefer the political anarchy which our system produces to the peaceful possession of some other form of government.

REMOVAL OF COUNCILORS.

Gen. HANCOCK has, moreover, removed certain Councilors, for having improperly held an election for Recorder. It is difficult to say how far this order is to be reconciled with the position assumed by Gen. HANCOCK. If the civil law is to govern, it would seem that the military should not interfere. However acceptable, therefore, may be these removals in a local point of view, it raises a question of jurisdiction which may embarrass Gen. HANCOCK by impugning his legal consistency. All this, however, shows how important it is to agree upon some stable principle of government. The Street Commissioner here refused to acknowledge the authority of Gen. HANCOCK to remove him from office. The Secretary of War at Washington—or the *locum tenens*, reports directly to Congress, and is in no relations with the Executive. Congress assumes power to direct both the Executive and Judicial Departments. Can it be expected that the American people will be long content with such controversies? It is a question as interesting to yourself as to us. We have lost our rights by subjugation, will you lose yours by the mercenary strife of parties?

MASONIC CELEBRATION AND BANQUET.

Under the auspices of the Grand Consistory there was given, on Friday last, at Masonic Hall, a banquet in honor of ALBERT PIKE, Sovereign Grand Commander Supreme Council, Scotch Rite Masonry, who has been for some time past in this city upon important business relating to the Order, and to whom, on the eve of his departure, his brethren desired to tender some such token of their appreciation of his usefulness as a Mason, and his nobility as a man.

This tribute to one who, as a man and a Mason, is universally admired among Southern people was entirely successful. It convened under the philanthropic banner of the Masonic Order men of all sections and of every variety of political opinions, past and present. How fortunate that we should have at least one social platform upon which men of extreme antagonisms may meet and confer.

OUR REPUBLICAN QUARRELS.

The war between the black Republicans and the white Republicans still goes on. You have learned heretofore how the very small number of the Whites circumvented the large army of the Blacks, and captured all their official ammunition. Well, the black Republicans now deny the authority of their white allies to hold a Nominating Convention, while the whites actually read the black organ out of the confidence of the Republican Party, and elect themselves to the honor of organism. The New-Orleans *Tribune*, after exposing that the Republican newspaper has had an active hand in this act of proscription, indignantly says:

> "The freemen of Louisiana are neither to be misled nor insulted. They know who are true and who are false, and any petty herd of adventurers that seek to distort their views and overrule their judgment, will learn the full power of loyal resentment."

It adds: "The so-called State Central Executive Committee is simply a small donkey-power engine employed to propel a petty ticket, which may safely navigate a smooth sea, but will soon be shattered and stranded. Clouds already indicate 'the rising storm.'"

The same organ has also denied the power of the Convention to direct any election of State officers. In this it is clearly right, unless Congress shall in its omnipotence confirm such elections by an *ex post facto* enactment.

THE BUREAU ORDER.

The order of the Bureau authorizing issues of provisions to planters for the support of destitute freedmen, has been generally condemned by this Press. If the order were so modified as to issue rations to the freedman and take his order on the planter, it would not be so dangerous. But the planter is now required to give his obligation to pay and maintain the destitute freedman under the penalty of selling the moveables on the plantation to make good any deficit. He is moreover required to take his crop out of the hands of his chosen factors—in most cases his creditors—and consign it to a factor designated by the Bureau. Planters are very anxious to obtain advances, but they are inclined to consider this plan too dangerous for adoption. The Government should so modify it as to render substantial aid to the cotton interest or the crop must be greatly diminished.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The opera has been very well sustained. The performances have been well organized, and have developed a consistent ability for grand and comic opera. Thus far we have had a succession of the standard productions of AUBER, MEYERBEER, VERDI, and ADAM, with the lighter attractions of DONIZETTI, BALFE, and OFFENBACH. It would be perhaps impossible to combine all the departments of musica excellence to more advantage than is done by the Manager, ALHAIZAR, who, though a very young man, is a very able *Empressario*. There is a German Opera Troupe at the National Theatre, which affords some good voices; the difficulty, however, of producing scenic, choral and orchestral effects without a more permanent organization, will deprive this Troupe of many advantages indispensable to a fair exhibition of its qualities.

DEATH OF M. BERNARD XAVIER DE MARIGNY DE MANDEVILLE.

The death of this singular man at the age of 83 has attracted much comment from those who knew his extended and eccentric history. He was not only remarkable in himself, but he illustrated the social and political changes which the City of New-Orleans has undergone. He was born to an inheritance which was valued at $1,500,000. It consisted of sugar estates, one of which produced annually 1,000 hogsheads, and of an extensive portion of the city now covered with buildings and worth a great many millions of dollars. At the time of his death he held a piece of ground bordering upon the levee, a house and some land somewhere in the country. He left something which he perhaps valued more. In his will is found the following bequest:

> "My grandson, GUSTAVE DE MARIGNY, is the first or chief heir of my daughter, being the son of PROSPER DE MARIGNY, issue of my first marriage with MARIE JONES. My testamentary executor shall deliver to him my family portraits and the engravings representing the ORLEANS family; all my family papers and correspondence, and the correspondence of my ancestors in Louisiana and my own, especially those with the DUC DE ORLEANS, who afterward became LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and the letters of that King."

This is such a type of the *haute noblesse* as may be seen nowhere else in the United States, and will never be seen here again. M. BERNARD XAVIER DE MARIGNY DE MANDEVILLE! His name had undergone the same amputation with his estates, the one worn away by the attrition of republican simplicity, the other consumed under the collision of a more practical wisdom. But he was "a true chevalier of the old *rigime*, and even belonged for a moment to the Court of LOUIS PHILLIPPE. Descended from a noble family of Normandy, he always preserved the dignity which marked his class. Speaking with fluency and force he scattered compliments and sarcasm without caring where they fell. In consequence he had fought fifteen duels. He had participated a good deal in politics; had been a member of the Convention of 1845, and had in 1815 aided gallantly in the defence of New-Orleans. But he was the victim of a pride and extravagance which ended only with his wealth and his existence. The most signal and various combination of these qualities was perhaps this: When the Duke of Orleans visited New-Orleans he was received with a princely hospitality by M. MARIGNY. The King of France returned these honors by inviting him to his Court. Unfortunately M. MARIGNY spared nothing to adorn the situation to which he had been called. He wished to shine among the most elegant, and a visit of six months at Paris cost him the price of his most valuable sugar estates. Even these were insufficient. His fine establishment at Fontainebleu was sold without meeting the debt. He was unable to retrench these habitudes of improvident hospitality until his family mansion here and even his other property was absorbed. As a sort of epitaph on all his folly the family mansion is now a temporary asylum for the insane. Certainly, M. MARIGNY should have been installed as its chief inmate. But what a memory of times and changes must have been his. Born under Spanish rule, with the feuds and hatred of foreign conquerors around him; torn from the land of his ancestry and of his idolatry, and transferred to those whom he regarded as barbarians; successful in defeating the British whom he most hated, and again reduced to bondage with the ruin and desolation of all that he knew and loved, this cynic, soldier and *bon vivant* had seen and shared in all that life can give, and all that death and misfortune can take away. Thus died the last of the *grand seigneurs*. Happily for them and for us there is no more use for them—if, indeed, there ever was.

W. M. B.

Political Affairs and Prospects in Michigan.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Feb. 11.

With no desire to encourage any false expectations regarding the political situation in this State, we feel safe in saying that the prospect is more encouraging than it was a few weeks ago. The new Constitution is gaining by public discussion, and our latest advices from the interior are that it will command pretty nearly the Republican strength in most localities. There are still, however, a number of Republicans who are opposed to it upon different grounds, and the Democratic leaders are busy stimulating these objections, to combine in helping to defeat Equal Suffrage. The Equal Suffrage clause in the Constitution will lose it some votes in the cities, but the sturdy Republicans of the interior will generally maintain their principles and their consistency in voting for it. It is agreed among Republicans, whether the action of Congress in all its details is acceptable or not, that loyal reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, must not be permitted to fail to the ground. The Republicans of Michigan expect Congress to stand by its plan of reconstruction, and see that it is executed. The views of the people of this State are not extreme on either side of the financial question. They were opposed to contraction as practiced by Secretary MCCULLOCH, and yet there is no general demand for an inflation of the present volume of currency now not far from $700,000,000. The demand for diminished taxation and greatly reduced expenditures by Government is substantially unanimous, irrespective of party. In its Presidential preference, Michigan is overwhelmingly favorable to Gen. GRANT. It would prefer our own distinguished Senator, Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, for Vice-President, but would be content with COLFAX, HAMLIN, FENTON, GROW, or any other undoubted, unmistakable Republican, of clear head and honest heart.

Fatal Affray in Chenango County.

From the Albany Argus, Feb. 13.

A desperate affray, resulting in the death of one of the parties, occurred near Bainbridge, Chenango County, on Monday evening. The difficulty originated in a controversy relative to the possession of some real estate, between E. J. KIDDER and ROBERT CORBIN. CORBIN and a party of friends were in a sleigh, going to take possession, when they were intercepted by KIDDER and his friends, who declared that CORBIN should not proceed any further. It is stated that KIDDER attempted to stop him by getting out of his sleigh and striking at CORBIN's horse. CORBIN thereupon jumped from his sleigh and approached KIDDER, requesting him to desist, when the latter raised an ax, exclaiming, "I'll split you down!" at the same time attempting to strike with the ax. CORBIN then drew a pistol, but KIDDER at once rushed upon him and again attempted to strike. CORBIN, in endeavoring to avoid the ax, fell, and at this moment one of the party, a Mr. MALLORY, rushed between them and attempted to save CORBIN's life; but in so doing, himself received a slight blow of the ax upon his arm. A violent struggle then ensued between KIDDER and MALLORY for the possession of the ax, and while thus engaged CORBIN arose from the ground and fired, the ball taking effect in KIDDER's body and killing him instantly. CORBIN at once surrendered to the authorities, and claimed that the homicide was clearly justified by the necessity of saving his own life and that of his friend. The bloody affair has caused intense excitement throughout Chenango County, where both parties are widely known, being men of wealth and standing in the community.

Fatal Poisoning Case in Michigan.

The correspondent of a Detroit paper says that a fatal case of accidental poisoning occurred in the township of Brooklyn, Mich., on the 10th inst. Mr. CHARLES M. BOSTWICK, a wealthy farmer, took a dose of arsenic, supposing it to be quinine. He then went to the barn, but in a few moments returned to the house and in horrible agony, and informed his wife that he believed he had taken poison. She was at first incredulous, and tasted the poison, as did also the servant, both of whom were immediately afterward seized with violent pains. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the husband died. The lives of the women were saved by means of timely remedies. The poison was folded in a paper without a label, and kept in the same drawer with other medicines.

THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says that in the shallow bayous at the southwestern extremity of Lake Erie, there are acres of the genuine Egyptian lotus. He says: "While shooting on the marshes east of here, three years ago, we found a few specimens of this magnificent flower. In the year following we took a trip for the purpose of finding more, and were rewarded by finding a larger number than on the year previous. In 1867, during August, we again looked for them, (that being the month in which they bloom,) and found the borders of the lake and two bays, (Plum Creek and La Plaisance,) literally covered with them. We therefore concluded that they are very thrifty and multiply at an astonishing rate."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WAGES.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song,
Paid with a voice flying by to be lost on an endless sea—
Glory of virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the wrong—
Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of glory she:
Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death; if the wages of virtue be dust,
Would she have heart to endure for the life of the worm and the fly?
She desires no isles of the blest; no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a Summer sky:
Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

Macmillan's Magazine.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

From Putnam's Magazine for March.

It is some years ago—it matters not how many, and in a ship bound, it matters not whither—that I found myself in the 33d degree of south latitude and the 79th of west longitude, and touched at Juan Fernandez. The memory of the place will never fade from my mind, and a brief description may be not uninteresting. Our first sight of the island was just at dawn:

"The morning watch was come; the vessel lay
Her course, and gently made her liquid way;
The cloven billow flash'd from off her prow
In furrows formed by that majestic plow;
The waters with their world were all before;
Behind, the South Sea's many an islet shore."

As we approached, being yet at a great distance, the island looked a mass of immensely high rocks covered with moss, which moss, on nearer scrutiny, turned out to be heavy forests covering lofty peaks. The latter were half buried in masses of cloud, and were now visible, now invisible, as the fickle air-current disturbed the cumuli which yet in shifting forms continued to hang about the mountain-tops. The little harbor, which we very readily found, and which was named, if I mistake not, after that "proud Cumberland" who "pranced" at Culloden, faces the east, and is in the form of a half-moon or horseshoe. In coming towards it but still some miles away, a row of regular apertures became visible in the face of a cliff at right angles to the line of our approach. They looked so like a battery that one had to pause for a moment and reflect how unsuitable their real, if not apparent, size must be as embrasures for guns. In point of fact, these holes were the entrances of caverns or chambers in the rock, in which, as we were assured, the Chilian Government formerly imprisoned convicts. The stone is soft and porous, and the felons, for whom the island was used as a sort of Botany Bay, were employed in gangs at enlarging the subterranean spaces which nature had originally formed. Cannon were planted in contiguous galleries, and a garrison held the place in charge. The works were on the brow of a precipice which rises boldly from the little plain below, on which there nestled at that time a little town, the dwelling-place of officers and other functionaries with their wives and attendants, and such few small traders as are commonly found at such posts. All was quiet and sleepy, as might be expected in an insignificant Spanish-American garrison-town, and, unvaried, save probably by the delights of monte, aguardiente, and cigars, life rolled in the hamlet monotonously on.

One night the convicts above got tired of it; or, rather, they had been tired of it for a long time, and now found means to relieve the tedium of their position by a summary process. In brief, they surprised the sentinels, overcame the guard, burst down upon the plain below, slaughtered all who opposed them, and having, as we were told, put to death all the males on the island not of their own party, and burned most of the dwellings, they abandoned themselves to the indolence and vicious excess which were natural to their antecedents and situation. Soon they quarreled among themselves, and many lost their lives in brawls. The others lived on, following the bent of their own gross inclinations in comparative peace, until one fine morning one of the few men-of-war then comprised in the Chilian navy sailed quietly into Cumberland harbor and dropped anchor. The consequences may readily be guessed. The surviving convicts were hunted down like wild animals; all but one or two were shot or captured, and, supposing the whole to have been thus disposed of, the ship departed. Since these events, which are recited partly from memory and partly from a journal as received from residents of the island at the time of this visit, the Chilian authorities have not again endeavored to carry out their experiment of founding at Juan Fernandez a penal colony. The residents referred to consisted of about a dozen persons, mostly Chilians, and we suspected that some of the number were survivors of the convict-gang who had managed to elude the crew of the man-of-war. There was also one negro, and a white North American, who was said to have been the mate of a whaler, and to have purposely suffered himself to be left behind by his ship some years before our arrival. The man had formed a connection with a Chilian woman on the island, by whom he subsequently had several children. He expressed the intention of passing the remainder of his life in the place, and seemed quite happy and contented with that prospect.

The houses, or rather huts, in which these people lived, were so exactly like Robinson Crusoe's, as described by De Foe, in materials, structure, and appearance, as to be, for those familiar with the story, exceedingly striking. The inhabitants, too, wore goat-skins, and their primitive and shaggy appearance was equally suggestive of the famous romance. They knew all about the latter, and about Selkirk, their predecessor, on the island, and showed a cave, the remains of a log-hut, and various other things which they alleged the Scotch sailor had built, lived in, or made. They were uncouth, but kindly enough, and although they would part with their poultry, of which they had plenty, for neither love nor money, they made not the least objection to our taking freely, peaches, quinces, figs, and grapes, with which the place abounds. Of the vegetables common with us they had few. One of our party offered a dollar for a bunch of onions he saw, but the owner refused it. Water was good and plenty, and a charge of $3 was levied on each ship taking it, without regard to quantity. To get it, casks are floated to the shore, filled, and towed back again. Of *aguardiente* these people had no lack, as some of our ship's company tested to their disadvantage. The price was a real—the eighth of a dollar—the glass, and the stuff was very like liquid fire. Goats were numerous, and were said to be still more so at a smaller island, called Goat Island, 9 miles distant. Horses, too, of a small breed, somewhat like the Mexican mustang, ran wild over Juan Fernandez, their ancestors having been brought hither, it is said, by the early buccaneers. It was extraordinary and most picturesque to see these creatures rushing in frantic play over the hills, and occasionally appearing on heights that looked inaccessible, where they stood in *poses* as if conscious of adding to the grandeur and beauty of the scene, and sought to impress it indelibly on the recollection of the spectator. Fortunately for them, wild oats grow with great luxuriance on the island, but whether grain is indigenous or not I am unable to state. Fish of choice sorts are reported to swarm in the adjacent waters, and wild fowl of different kinds we saw in plenty.

Robinson Crusoe's Island has about the same area as our own beautiful Staten Island, being some fifteen miles long by five or six wide. Topographically the two could scarcely be more different, the former being wild and bold in contour, despite the smiling valleys which divide its rugged promontories, and furnishing, as it does, products almost tropical, although thirty-three degrees from the line. Boxwood and mahogany grow luxuriantly in the forests, and stone easily available for building is inexhaustible. It would be difficult indeed for imagination to conceive a spot where the favors of Nature could be more bountifully bestowed, or where, consequently, life could be enjoyed, physically speaking, with such comparative ease. Besides this, it lies in the track of all ships doubling Cape Horn, and bound anywhere save to and from Australia; a circumstance which would make the island a valuable acquisition to the United States, and one which, if it could be honorably managed, this country should certainly possess. This, however, is the prosaic view, essentially opposite to the one with which we set out. It is a mere commercial speculation, unworthy to be associated with that spirit of poetry with which, to my eyes, the balmy atmosphere of Robinson Crusoe's Island is impregnated, and by which it is surrounded and hallowed.

The characteristic of the place is that of wild and mysterious beauty. Traveling much in a time comparatively short, I have never yet seen a [illegible] of curious nooks and corners, of un[illegible] views, or effects which, considering the [illegible] in which they are displayed, may be called surprisingly grand. Meanwhile, the mind is soothed by the appearance of plenty, and a feeling of calm and security comes with gazing at the gently-rolling plains and the brightly-fertile valleys. De Foe never saw this island in the flesh, but his imagination was vivid enough to dispense with the necessity. I can well believe that Alexander Selkirk loved not to leave it. I can well understand the desertion of our friend, the whaler's mate, even although his dusky partner could not boast, like Byron's island-maid, of

"Eyes that were a language and a spell,
A form like Aphrodite's in her shell,
With all her loves around her on the deep,
Voluptuous as the first approach of sleep."

Here were indeed a retreat to live, to love, to dream in, apart from the struggles, the envies, the hypocrisies of civilization, and with small need of the luxuries or even of the comforts it supplies; here, a secluded place of rest, where, with a few kindred souls, life might glide sweetly and calmly on till its close—a haven exempt from the roar of traffic or of strife, a bower where one might waken without fear, and "sleep in spite of thunder." The hour of quitting Juan Fernandez was for me tinged with regret; a regret not to be forgotten if now less keenly felt than when, leaning over the taffrail, I gazed toward the space it last had occupied long after the lovely island had ceased to be visible even as a blue speck upon the horizon.

Costly Pearls.—We all know how Julius Caesar, when he was in love with the mother of Marcus Brutus, gave her a pearl worth nearly a quarter of a million of our money; and how Mark Anony drank one, dissolved in vinegar, which cost nearly $400,000; while Clodius, the glutton, swallowed one worth $40,000. The example of Cleopatra found an imitator even in sober England. Sir Thomas Gresham, not otherwise famous for acts of folly, still so mistook the meaning of loyalty that he ground a pearl, which had cost him £15,000, into a cup of wine, in order thus fitly to drink the health of his great Queen! This plagiarist again had many rivals in the mad courtiers of Louis XIV., who, in their insane extravagance, were wont to pulverize their diamonds, and occasionally used the powder to dry the ink of letters which they sent to their beloved ones. Is diamond-powder in the hair much worse?

The largest pearl on record is probably one bought by that most romantic of all travelers and dealers in precious gems, Tavernier, at Catifa, in Arabia, where a pearl fishery existed already in the days of Pliny. It is said—for the pearl is unknown to our day—to have been pear-shaped, perfect in all respects, and nearly three inches long. He obtained from the Shah of Persia the enormous sum of £111,000 for the gem.

Mr. Hope's pearl, which is looked upon as the finest now known, is two inches long and four inches round. It weighs 1,800 grains, and, like all such rarities, is of such enormous and uncertain value that no one would buy it at a market price. The most beautiful collection of pearls belongs, however, to the Dowager Empress of Russia. Her husband was exceedingly fond of her, and as he shared, with other fancies, also that for fine pearls with her, he sought for them all over the world. They had to fulfil two conditions rarely to be met with: they must be perfect spheres, and they must be virgin pearls; for he would buy none that had been worn by others. After twenty-five years' search, he at last succeeded in presenting his Empress with a necklace such as the world has never seen before.

As this admiration for fine pearls has been the common weakness of man in all ages and in all countries, we need not wonder at their playing a prominent part in religious writings. The Talmud has a pretty story, teaching us that those who believed in it, esteemed but one object in nature of higher value than pearls. When Abraham approached Egypt, the book tells us, he locked Sara in a chest that none might behold her dangerous beauty. But when he was come to the place of paying custom, the officer said: "Pay custom!" And he said: "I will pay the custom." They said to him: "Thou carriest clothes." And he said, "I will pay for clothes." Then they said to him: "Thou carriest gold." And he answered them: "I will pay for gold." On this they further said: "Surely thou bearest the fine silk." He replied: "I will pay custom for the finest silk." Then they said: "Surely it must be pearls that thou takest with thee." And he only answered: "I will pay for pearls." Seeing that they could name nothing of value for which the patriarch was not willing to pay custom, they said: "It cannot be but thou open the box and let us see what is within!" So they opened the box, and the whole land of Egypt was illumined by the lustre of Sara's beauty—far exceeding even that of pearls!

Hence pearls are repeatedly used in Holy Writ also for the most solemn comparisons, and to denote the highest degree of perfection. In the Old Testament wisdom is praised as above pearls, and in the New Testament the kingdom of heaven is compared to a pearl of great price, which, when a merchant had found it, he went and sold all that he had, and bought it. Even the New-Jerusalem was revealed to St. John under the figure of an edifice with twelve doors, each of which was a single pearl.

And this precious gem, fit to adorn an Emperor's crown, and to heighten the beauty of the fairest of maidens, this pearl of great price, perfect in form and beauteous in lustre, this jewel of the deep, sought for at the peril of human life, and paid for with the bread of ten thousands—it sickens and dies and vanishes in a day. Every now and then we hear of a noble family, which prided itself on the possession of magnificent ancestral pearls, panic-stricken by finding some of their precious gems turning of a sickly color, and crumbling into dust. It is but a few years since the crown-jeweller of France solemnly applied to the Academy of Sciences for a remedy against this disease, caused probably by the decomposition of the membranes which form part of the pearl, and are after all liable to decay and corruption, like all animal matter, by contact with air. There was no answer given, but the advice to preserve the precious gems, as much as possible, from the influences of light and air; and the Crown of France has since lost some of its most highly-prized jewels. "Behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit.—*Jewels of the Deep, Putnam's Magazine for March.*

Musical Names.—I went to a concert the other evening, and found that, without exception, every name of the performers, vocal and instrumental, out of eighteen or twenty, was a double one. The list was headed by those highly popular artists, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mme. Sainton-Dolby; it finished with Mr. Denbigh-Newton and Mr. Lewis-Thomas among the singers, Mr. Lindsay-Sloper and Mr. Brinley-Richards being the pianists, and Mr. Balsir-Chatterton, harpist. There were, indeed, one or two who merely prefixed their Christian names—a legitimate and sometimes indispensable antecedent—but all the others proclaimed themselves in more or less high-sounding, two-fold surnames. The use of these compound terms is an entire innovation. In the olden days artists seem to have been satisfied with one name, as Malibran, Grisi, Persiani, Sontag, Stephens, Paton, Rubini, Tamburini, Ivanoff, Lablache, Braham, Sinclair, Pearman, Wilson, and scores of others. Now all is changed. Artists, more especially singers, must needs have two handles to their names. An excuse may, perhaps, be pleaded for a married lady when she desires to retain her maiden name without loss of that of her husband. This proceeding is, at all events, above suspicion, for we know that neither name is simulated, which is too frequently the case with those who rejoice in double appellatives. But even this course has its limit, and may involve a grave difficulty. The lady, for instance, may become a widow, and marry a second, or even a third time. How then? Should she be distinguished by two or three names conjointly, or should she declare herself for the ultimate husband only? Let us simplify it thus: Miss Smith marries Brown, and incontinently becomes in the art world Mme. Smith-Brown. Supposing Brown to betake himself to the Elysian fields, and the singer to marry Jones, would she then indite herself Mme. Smith-Brown-Jones? Again, let us presume Jones to have gone to his namesake's locker, and the inconsolable widow to have suffered herself to be led to the hymeneal altar by Robinson, would she, in the interests of art, and out of regard for the deceased, designate herself, without stint, Mme. Smith-Brown-Jones-Robinson? And here, in a parenthesis, I would ask, with deference, why a simple home-born Miss, vocalist or instrumental, who marries a simple home-born Mr., should deem it proper to write herself Madame, which is anything but home born? In former times the married English singer invariably became plain "Mrs." as Mrs. Billington—one of the most renowned singers of her epoch, and who, as being of foreign extraction, might have used the prefix of Madame with propriety and without affectation. Double names were little known and seldom used before the early days of Mr. Sims Reeves. I do not pretend to say that the great and marked success which attended our renowned tenor on his first appearance at Drury Lane absolutely prevailed with singers and players, and was the direct cause of the introduction of two-fold appellations into our art-nomenclature; but the coincidence is curious, and in the case of tenor singers, most remarkable. From the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves to our own times, many new tenors have come forward, but very few have presented themselves before the public under plain single titles. Mr. Bridge-Frodsham, Mr. Montem-Smith, and Mr. Wilbye-Cooper, were among the earliest who used two surnames. The usage has been continued to the present day. We have Messrs. Chaplin-Henry, Kerr-Gedge, Leigh-Wilson, Tucket-Champion, Vernon-Rigby, Wilford-Morgan, and Nelson-Varley. What an innocent delusion is this—to fancy that an uncommon appellation has any direct persuasive power with the public, or that a double-barrelled surname will recommend an artist better than a single one!—*Once a Week.*

LITTLE NINA.

BY W. W. STORY.

How bright, how glad, how gay,
To thee, O Nina, dear!
Day after day slipped smooth away,
Through childhood's simple joy and simple fear.
Strained by no adverse force,
Life like a clear and placid stream
In some delightful clime,
Bearing the sky within it like a dream,
And all the fair reflected shapes of time,
Flowed on its gentle course!
How many a time, oppressed with gloom,
While sitting in my lonely room,
And toiling at my task,
Neglected, humble, wan with care,
Aspiring, hoping, though I did not dare
Fate's laureled prize to ask,
Have I been gladdened by that voice of thine,
Singing, perhaps, some trivial song of mine,
And listened, and looked up, and felt a thrill
Come o'er my heart, as over waters still
A light breeze flutters, and almost forgot,
Hearing that happy voice, my wretched lot.

* * * * *

Oft when the Spring its perfumed violets strewed
Along the greensward, 'neath the ilex wood,
I strolled with you, how many an afternoon,
In the perfection of the early June—
Not owning to myself, as there we roved,
Not knowing, truly knowing, that I loved;
And all the while thy pure young thought
So deeply in my inmost being wrought,
That it became a happy part of me—
And, as it were, a sweet necessity—
From which I wanted never to be free.

Yet never spoke I of my love; so slow,
So gently in my heart it grew,
That when it fully came I scarcely knew—
Not bursting into rapture strange and new,
Splendor and perfume on the air to pour,
That from the sense was hidden in the bud
A little hour before;
But slowly rising, like a tide to brim
My being, widening ever more and more,
And deepening all my central life with dim,
Unconscious fullness, till its joy ran o'er.
Then, when I knew at last
How very dear thou wast,
I dared not trust my tongue to ease the load
Of love that lay upon my heart,
But lonely, silent and apart,
Of you I dreamed—for you I hourly prayed—
Glad of my secret love, but how afraid!

'Twas but a child's affection that you bore
For me—a placid feeling—nothing more.
Across your heart, so gentle and serene,
The burning thrill of love had never been;
And childhood scarce had given place
To maidenhood's more subtle grace,
When Death, who darkly walks along
Amid the gentle and the strong,
When least we fear to see his face,
Aaused, gazed at you, and took you for his own,
Pnd all the joy from out my life had flown—
And I was left of all bereft,
Too utterly alone.

Will earth again renew
That simple love for me?—ah, no!
Spring comes again—again the roses blow—
But you—ah, me!—not you!
Oh, Nina! in your grassy grave
I buried what can never grow again;
Life but one perfect joy can have—
That in thy grave is lain!

BAVARIAN PEASANT'S WEDDING.

From "Pictures in the Tyrol."

It was impossible to resist the friendly welcome, the promise of dinner at the moment, and a dance afterward, the hesitating request that we would graciously eat in a small room adjoining, the *Speiseaal* being occupied by the bridal party. We thawed at once; fraternized with the waiter, with the chambermaid, with the whole establishment; threw ourselves heart and soul into the interests of the moment, and determined to enjoy the fun. It was freezing hard—about that there could be no mistake—and the little salon was two-thirds window and guiltless of a fire-place. We ate and shivered and listened to F.'s histories of his morning. He having preceded us on foot and arrived in time for the whole ceremony, and having witnessed sundry libations, was skeptical of the feasibility of our sharing even as spectators in the evening celebrations; but by this time the cold had become so intense, that his account of the big room, with its warmth and light and many people, even with the tobacco-smoke, sounded welcome, and we ventured in, taking up a safe position near the door. The scene was wonderfully picturesque and full of interest; the people enjoyed themselves so thoroughly, with such happy, light-hearted merriment, with such earnest good-will, and the throng of glad faces, honest, hard-working men and women, strong and sturdy, was a pleasant sight to see. The men were tall, well-grown fellows, with handsome sun-burnt faces, with gay-colored braces crossed over their white shirts—for there was hardly a jacket to be seen in the crowd, the dancing was too much in earnest for the carrying of any needless weight—and wearing high-crowned hats, gray or black, some with the broad green band of the Salzkammergut, all with feathers—white *Lammergeier*, black *Auerhahn*, glossy and curled—a bunch of flowers, or a tassel, green or silver. The women were in dark-brown or black garments, hanging in heavy folds half-way below the knee, the bodice relieved with dainty chemisette or gay-colored kerchief matching the brilliant apron, the hair glossy and braided, the dancers in green wreaths. One or two maidens, who might perphaps aspire to belong to a higher class than the peasants around them, wore flowing white robes, with trains that mournfully recalled Western civilization. Down one side of the room sat the men and matrons—house-fathers gossiping together over the weather and the crops, and clinking beer-glasses; the mothers, with mild, quiet faces and steadfast eyes shining out under the shade of their broad hats, with kind glances at the younger life around them, and pleasant smiles over the bright faces so innocently happy, and whispered reminders of past days and other *Brautfests*, and of their own old romances. Good souls, they looked quiet and patient, as though, through somewhat of sorrow and hard work, and blessed home joys and cares, they had kept their hearts fresh, like a deep still pool made bright by the reflections from others' sunshine, and glad with little ripples of their own content, sending out rivers to barren places, and by streams from other lives, which, whether sweet or bitter, mingled with their own and made them more complete. There is something wonderfully touching in the faces of these German mothers—they look so good and hard-working and thrifty, though often so very poor, as though they might tell you sad stories of Hans being a *Wildschütz*, and Jacob far too much given to quarrel over the *Branntwein*, and that they and the little cows had to do all the work, yet the good God gave His blessings, and the *kleine* had never wanted for bread. But all this time the dancing was going on fast and furious, till the great beams swung again, and the boards rose and fell with the hurrying feet. A little old man, the master of the ceremonies, worked himself almost into a fit in his excitement and eagerness. Standing in the centre of the room, he shouted and stamped in time to the music, despotically marshaling his dancers, giving his orders right and left with vehement clappings, wiping his heated brows at every pause, and swallowing beer from many glasses hospitably held out for his acceptance. We made our way through the throng to one corner where the bride and bridegroom were seated solemnly drinking. We all had to shake hands, with hearty good wishes, and to pledge them in some very sour liquid, like steel filings on edge diluted with vinegar. They were of the peasant farmer class, neither very young. The man, tall and ungainly, working off his awkwardness in offers of beer, and looking uncomfortably conscious of his long-tailed coat and heavy hat, which, as full dress, was *de rigueur* on the occasion. The bride was by no means pretty, but she spoke happily of their little cottage on the hills, and tried to do her part by asking the gentlemen to dance, and quietly accepting their apologies, thanking us for coming to them, and then relapsing into that stolid calm which nature and constant association with dumb beasts teaches them, and which civilization has improved into the apathy of perfect good breeding. The dancing was perfect, the men changing their partners in the middle of a waltz without losing a step. The fiddlers played faster and faster as the dancers flew round the room. Some danced by themselves, not to lose a moment, leaping into the air, snapping their fingers, and jodeling in very gladness of heart. We had a store of magnesium wire and colored lights, and our father flung the bright blazing papers among them amidst bursts of extatic wonder and delight. They all showed us the greatest respect and hospitality, and one very ugly old man, probably thinking our feelings might be hurt if we were altogether passed over, suggested, "Possibly the *Fräulein* will dance?" and on our professing ignorance of the figures, met the difficulty graciously with "Perhaps, then, a cotillon?" At last, leaving them to their revels, we retreated to our rooms, but not to sleep; the noise across the passage was deafening. When the bridal pair left, about midnight, the band preceded them down stairs, and all the guests followed, two and two, cheering and jodeling as they drove off in an *Einspänner* for their mountain chalet. And then came more dancing and more noise, and if anyone had been so unreasonable as to keep awake and listen to heavy bodies falling down stairs, and the other slight confusions attending their departure, possibly their views of the piety and thrift and simple habits of these poor *Bauern* might have been modified, with a dreamy sense that the good and the evil has drifted pretty equally over the world we live in, and that men are not necessarily better because they live nearer the heavens and breathe rarified air.

American Extravagance.—We are an extravagant people. The subject of money, we all know, is tabooed by Americans of the first class, except in private or business conversations. There is not ever that exact balance between income and expenses which prevails among people of other nations. A foreigner of second-rate means goes to a second-rate hotel. An American of third-rate resources goes to the best he can hear of. The best, without regard to cost, is what he aims at. We are not all speculators nor stock-brokers—still less are we all millionaires; but we act, or rather talk, as if our money came without toil and could be expended without thought. All our expenditures we make publicly, and our economies privately or even secretly. Yet no thinking American, of all the host now traveling abroad, can have quite escaped the occasional feeling that he was reveling in a fool's paradise; that the gayety was out of place; that he was giving away hard-earned and much-needed American funds to grasping foreigners, for "service" he did not not need, and "bougies" he did not burn. *Post equitem sedet atra cura*, and even in our lightest moments we think with a pang of the price of gold in New-York. Looked at from abroad, it seems as if we had before us a very severe ordeal. Our times look harder from without than they do from within. Our depreciated currency seems like a deceitful sod over a quaking morass; the premium on gold like a premium on extravagance instead of a warning toward economy. Our debt looms up great and threatening, while the resources are unseen. From within, we see that the debts—national, state, municipal, and personal—though almost immeasurable, bear only the relation to our resources that icebergs do to the supporting ocean. But to European eyes the icebergs seem to overtop and chill the sea.

We may as well make a clean breast of it, and confess that the sight of the stability of the governments abroad, the manly just and humane public institutions, the general contentment of the people, even in those classes we have been accustomed to pity as oppressed, the sure and quiet protection to person and property of rich and poor, give a perceptible shock to our previously rampant republican democracy. No American is probably ever changed to a monarchist, but he may be so unsettled in his convictions as to allow that there are, possibly, two sides to the question, and that the anti-republican may honestly think himself in the right; and even this is, to most of us, a stupendous mental revolution!—*American Traits as Seen from Abroad. Putnam's Magazine for March.*

Did Cæsar Cross the Thames?—Amidst the many doubts and difficulties which the terseness of the text of the "Commentaries" has created in the minds of commentators, it has been suggested that Cæsar never crossed the Thames, and that he mistook the Medway for the Thames. This view has lately been reiterated by a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1866. The argument employed to substantiate this position is founded on the shortness of Cæsar's sojourn in Britain, which would not admit of his undertaking so extended a march as that to the Thames, and even beyond it. Certainly, if Cæsar remained only thirty-two days in Britain, he could not have done it. The fallacy of the argument lies in a confusion of dates, owing to the perplexity in calculating between the reformed and unreformed calendar. The Julian style, or the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, did not take effect till A. U. C. 708, that is, 45 B. C. Cæsar was in North Italy at the end of May, according to the unreformed calendar. Cicero received a letter from him, and also letters from his brother Quintus, who had gone to join Cæsar, (having been appointed to the command of one of his legions,) dated from Placentia and Laus. (Lodi.) Cæsar was probably then on his road to the army in Gaul. The rapidity of his movements was proverbial. M. Cicero, in another letter to Atticus, dated 28th of July, writes:—"From the letters of my brother Quintus, I expect that he is now in Britain;" and no doubt Cæsar intended to have been there by that time, or as early as possible. The great preparations were designed to take something more than a glance at Britain, as in the preceding year; and he had no intention of wintering there, but casualties occurred. The Treviri had revolted, and their reduction demanded his immediate presence. It is difficult to calculate how much time was consumed in that expedition; but he hurried it over as quickly as possible, that he might not be obliged to pass the summer there. Then ensued the vexatious detention of about twenty-five days on the coast by the weather; so that it is difficult to fix the day of embarkation; but we know from a letter from Q. Cicero to his brother, written on that date, that the Roman army was actually in Britain on the 10th of August. Again, a letter from Cicero to Atticus reports this important information: "I received a letter from my brother Quintus and from Cæsar on the 24th October. Britain was disposed of, hostages received, no booty, but a tribute imposed; the letters were dated from the coast of Britain on the 26th September. They were transporting back the army from Britain." These are, of course, the dates of the unreformed calendar. Cæsar left the island before the equinox, but it was very near. On the 26th he had not yet brought his troops back. It appears, therefore, from these letters, that the date of the equinox was after the 26th of September in the unreformed calendar; but it is not easy to say how much the unreformed calendar was in advance of the time. It may have been near a month, and, therefore, the letter of the 10th of August may belong to the middle of July, which would give Cæsar full two months in Britain—ample time for his march north of the Thames.—*The British Army, by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.*

Sir Walter Scott and His Family.—His wife with many agreeable and amiable qualities, never was to him, nor could she be, a companion. Indeed, she never forgave Jeffery his article on "Marmion" in the *Edingburgh Review*, and could not help showing what she felt when, immediately after the appearance of the *critique*, the author of it dined at Scott's table. Still Scott was sincerely attached to her, and his diary shows that her death, though long expected, affected him very deeply. His children, on the other hand—and he had four, two sons and two daughters—twined themselves round the core of his heart. In their infancy he seems to have taken comparatively little notice of them; but as soon as they were old enough to understand what he said, he delighted in having them with him, and devoted to them much time and tender care. Like their mute companions, the dogs, they had free admission to his study at all hours, when he would lay down his pen, take them on his knee, repeat to them a ballad or tell a story, kiss them, and send them away again. From a very early age they were accustomed to dine with their father and mother. Their education he conducted in a somewhat desultory manner. The girls, when old enough, were placed under a governess, selected far more because of good sense and moral worth, than on account of showy accomplishments; and the boys went to school as he had himself done—the eldest passing thence into a cavalry regiment, the youngest entering Oxford and taking a degree, preparatory to his admission into the Foreign Office. But till they were ripe for systematic teaching he was himself their instructor; the instruction being communicated much more frequently by oral tradition than through books. His tales on what are called week days were taken from the annals of their own and other countries; on Sunday the children listened in like manner to stories, but they were stories taken from sacred history. And here, by the way, we may observe that with Scott, whether at Abbottsford or in Edinburgh, Sunday was always a day of rest and recreation. In the country, however full of company the house might be, he invariably announced his intention at breakfast of reading prayers at eleven o'clock, and he added frankly and without affectation of shyness, "and I expect every lady and gentleman to be present." These usually followed the reading of the Liturgy, a sermon by some great divine—not unfrequently Jeremy Taylor—after which guests and members of the household were alike free to stroll wherever fancy led them. He himself, usually attended by a select few, wandered amid his woods, and poured out to a delighted audience endless tales and legends connected with the locality.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE PILLAR AND THE CLOUD.

BY DR. NEWMAN.

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home—
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene,—one step enough for me.

It was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on.
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will: remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

The Body of the Late Emperor Maximilian—Vienna, Jan. 23.—Contrary to my expectations, the coffin of the Emperor Maximilian has been again opened to determine once more the identity of the body. A commission was also named to draw up a protocol giving a statement in legal form of the Emperor's decase. Prince Hohenlohe, the Marshal of the Imperial Household, the Minister President Prince Anersperg, and the Minister Count Festetites, Vice-Admiral Von Tegethoff, and the former physician in ordinary to the Emperor Maximilian (Dr. Basch) as well as the guardian of the Capucin Monastery, and some others were present at the ceremony. When the coffin was opened they saw and expressed their conviction of the authenticity of its contents. The statement which was then drawn up and signed is to be published, it is said, in the official journal to-morrow. The reason for this seems to be to put an end to the senseless rumors which were in circulation here. When the lid was raised there was a fine penetrating smell of the gums and other ingredients used in the embalming. The face is of a dark brown color, and the skin shines as with a polish, caused, no doubt, by a varnish-like coating which has been applied to it to insure preservation. The mouth is slightly open. The eyes have been replaced by others of glass; which, if I recollect rightly, are of a different color to those of the Emperor. They were taken from a figure of the Virgin, because probably there were no others at hand. The forehead has lost much of the hair that originally covered it, and at the sides of the head—at the temples—where the bullets entered, are small patches of velvet. The beard, which the Emperor wore long and full, is in perfect preservation. It has been combed downward in a broad line; while the deceased, when living, always had it divided, so that it formed a point on either side. The body is dressed in a black jerkin, the upper part of which is trimmed with velvet. The trousers are of dark grey cloth. On the hands are black gloves, and the feet are covered with varnished boots. The painful business over, the lid was replaced, the coffin locked, and one key taken possession of by the Grand Marshal of the Household.—*Paris Correspondent of the London Standard.*

Parisian High Life Below Stairs.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* describes a "magnificent" ball which took place in the Sal Valentino, known as the annual cooks' ball; "The aristocracy of the kitchen, and the more beautiful women of the *halle*, together with the youthful knights of the *casserole*, mustered strongly. It is no exaggeration to say that the toilettes of the ladies were worthy of the most aristocratic *salons* of Paris, and diamonds and precious stones abounded, leading me to conclude that the culinary art in Paris must be very handsomely remunerated. Some of the more beautiful women of the fish market wore jewelry which must have cost some thousands of francs. Quadrilles of honor were formed by the kings and princes of high life below stairs, who chose for their partners the more renowned female artistocracy of the *monde-cuisinier*. At the commencement of the evening it appeared to me that a haughty reserve and proud etiquette prevailed throughout the brilliant society; but as the evening advanced and negus and punch were imbibed by the vigorous dancers, a more familiar language and an easier attitude possessed both ladies and gentlemen. The cavaliers were dressed precisely in the same white cravat, white gloves, and embroidered shirt sublimity which forms the characteristic appearance of other noblemen of another class. It was pleasant to join in the refreshing conversation of the belles of this ball. Instead of the namby-pamby nonsense of other aristocratic circles, it was interesting to hear one's quadrille partner, after the dance was over, indulging in a vigorous abuse of this or that noble family, the phrases being sprinkled with epithets singularly expressive. I came to the conclusion that all classes of society are very much alike, in that all indulge in scandal, detraction and abuse when they are natural. It was not until 3 o'clock that the carriages of the company blocked up the Rue St. Honoré and the servants of the guests arrived, and gradually beckoned away the dancing company. The utmost hilarity and good breeding prevailed, and I do not believe the kitchen staff of any other nation of the world could have contributed so well-dressed, so well-educated and so polite a society. It only wanted the presence of the Emperor and the Empress to make this *soiree* as brilliant as any given at the Court of the Tuileries.

The Upper Thousands.—The nickname of "The Upper Ten Thousand" seems to involve a numerical mistake. It appears from some tables just presented to the Statistical Society by Mr. Dudley Baxter, tables based upon income-tax returns, that 7,084 persons possess £112,640,000 a year, being one-seventh of the whole national income as returned, perhaps one-fifth of the whole real income—much income being returned twice, as that of the State employes—and one-fourth of all the income derived from property. The entire income of the 1,860,000 families which pay less than £300 a year is not equal to that of these upper 7,000. There are, moreover, only 47,564 households in England returning more than £1,000 a year. It will be remembered also that only 32,000 persons possess in Great Britain more than ten acres a piece. The deduction from all these facts is, that there are but 7,000 families in England deserving to be called rich, that is, with more than £5,000 a year, and less than 50,000 who are comfortable, that is, have more than £1,000 from all sources.—*London Spectator.*

The Book of Common Prayer.—It contains some of the best liturgical elements of the Christian Church, shaped and supplemented at a period which excited the intensest religious feelings, by men of eminent piety, of vast theological knowledge, and of great intellectual power; at a period, too, when our marvelous English speech, though in a state of flux and transition, was, in competent hands, an instrument of most nervous, majestic and beautiful expression. The archaic tinge, which the lapse of three centuries has given to these compositions, only enhances their mature and reverend grace. In conjunction with the Bible and Shakespeare, it has had a mighty influence in preserving to us the stately and weighty forms of Tudor speech, so eminently fitted for the language of prayer. Perhaps no devotional manual has so successfully avoided the effusion of mere religious sentiment, and at the same time embodied the manly tendencies of the deeply religious heart. Unlike the breviaries, litanies and manuals of France, Italy and Spain, as well as of English Roman Catholicism, which address themselves chiefly to the emotions, and often minister to that which is morbid in feeling and repulsive in taste, on the ground that they are designed for the ignorant masses of the people, the Book of Common Prayer is as noble in thought as it is stimulating in feeling. It satisfies the taste of the most cultured, while it is perfectly simple to the most ignorant. Like the old Latin hymns, it is majestic and undemonstrative, and works its spell upon the worshippers by the simple force of its statements, and the calm intensity of its earnestness. It has none of the sensuousness and sentimentality that characterise many prayers and hymns, and yet it is instinct with devotional feeling. It ministers to robustness as well as tenderness of religious life, and is a wonderful expression of religious characteristics of the English nation; although to more sensuous nations like the French and Spanish, it would seem cold, and distant and rigid. Very precious are many of its prayers, and could the dubious sacerdotalism and the ecclesiastical polemics with which they have really nothing to do, be discharged from them, their severe simplicity, their spiritual wisdom, their compressed meanings, their chastened reverence, and their deep and solemn pathos, would commend them to all religious hearts. We can scarcely wonder, therefore, that the Book of Common Prayer should be so far removed from the conditions under which ordinary books live, and from the feeling with which they are regarded. It is an ark of God, which has contained many precious things, and around which great memories gather.—*Quarterly Review.*

Remnants of the Feudal System in Italy.—The feudal system, extinct only under the first Ferdinand of Bourbon, had left signs of its long prevalence in the numbers of princes, dukes, and nobles claiming the precedence, though no longer a power, of grand feudatories of independent jurisdiction. Quaint and massive forms of antique coronets might be seen on the brows of some of the duchesses, who in these remains of the former insignia of their rank, and in the close coronets which they bore on their carriages, still asserted a dignity equal to that of the minor sovereigns of Germany. It is very true that some of them might be miserably poor. Duchesses, if caught unawares in morning *dishabille*, are to be seen in dresses which a respectable English housekeeper would scorn to wear. The fare, too, at many a noble board was at times of the sparest and most frugal. But when the hour of promenade came, all was forgotten; a carriage and pair, a showy promenade dress, an occasional box at the opera, were the great objects and aims of life. With these secured, anything else might be put up with; to insure these, anything else might be endured. The excitement and the inexpensive glitter of a court form the very life of a noblesse of this description—a noblesse who, under the influence of a luxurious and enervating climate, share so many of the characteristics of the lazzaroni. When the earthquake of 1858 sent all the inhabitants of Naples in terror from their houses, this community of disposition became more manifest. Terror fused the whole social hierarchy into one undistinguishable mass, and ladies of title passed three nights in their carriages hard by the fishermen of the bay, who slept in the streets in their baskets or curled under their inverted boats.—*The Trinity of Italy. By an English Civilian.*

The Prince of Orange and the Princess Charlotte.—A few evenings after my return we had the honor of receiving a command from the Prince Regent to rather a select party given by him to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Princes innumerable, and all the diplomatists, generals and others who had figured in the late events. At this party I well remember seeing the Princess Charlotte and the Hereditary Prince of Orange sitting together, and walking about arm-in-arm, looking perfectly happy and lover-like. What were the intrigues and influences that changed the Princess's feelings, and caused her to break off the marriage, is a mystery, known, I believe, to few. There were many rumors—many stories afloat, but none to be relied on, the only thing positive being the fact that the Prince was dismissed; and I grieved for his mortification and disappointment. The last time I saw him before he left England was at a great ball in Devonshire House, when he came up, wrung my hand, and said, "Good-bye, God bless you, Lady Emma, I am off to-morrow." Tears were in his epes and he appeared miserable; and well he might—for, under any circumstances, such a dismissal would be sufficiently mortifying, but at so public a moment it must in every way have been most galling to all his feelings. * * To describe the state of London during the following weeks would be impossible, even if I wished to attempt it. It was one of frenzy. The peace, and the sovereigns and the princes, and Wellington and Blucher and Platoff, all coming at once upset the sober mind of John Bull. Night and day everybody was rushing everywhere. There were illuminations and fireworks, and a fair in Hyde Park, and frigates firing on the Serpentine, for the masses; and going in state to the theatres, and great dinners without end, and great parties for the great people. Amongst these great people was my Paris acquaintance, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg—a minor star, little noticed amid the brilliant constellations that surrounded him; yet he attracted the notice of one whose influence changed, ere a year was passed, the whole future of his life. Princess Charlotte admired and liked him. Where and how often did she meet him? This is another mystery of that eventful period. Was the same brain at work to promote this marriage which it was supposed had exerted itself to mar the other? And that intriguing brain, was it the Grand Duchess Catherine's, as many thought? Who knows?—*Slight Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian. By Emma Sophia, Countess Brownlow.*

Four Old Ladies.—David Garrick's widow survived that eminent tragedian 43 years, and died in 1822, aged 99. She had before her marriage been a dancer on the boards of Drury-lane, and was a native of Vienna. She died in her chair, retaining her faculties to the last. Bailey cites, too vaguely, perhaps, for the sceptical, the Hon. Mrs. Wathins, of Glamorganshire, who died in 1790, aged 110. The year before she died she made a trip from Wales to London, to see Mrs. Siddons act. Nine visits did she make to the theatre during her stay, retiring prudently before the after-piece; and, besides this, she sat for her portrait, and ascended to the "whispering gallery" at St. Paul's. She got safe home; and London did not prove her *Capua*, as it did old Parr's. A more irrefragable case, perhaps, is that of Mrs. Williams, of Moor Park, Herts, and Bride-head, Dorset, who died, aged 102, in 1841, and of whom her great grandson avers that she was couched for cataract when 81, and made a speech, upstanding, to her tenantry, when they congratulated her on her hundredth birthday. No attempt has been made to invalidate this communication of her descendant. The three old ladies above mentioned might object to the company into which for the nonce we introduce them, in taking next Mrs., or, as she was commonly called, "Lady" Lewson, an eccentric widow, who died in London in 1806 at the age of 106. Born in Essex-street, Strand, and married early, she was left a rich widow at six-and-twenty. For the rest of her days her chief companions were an old man-servant, two dogs, and a cat. In dress she was fanciful and particular, adhering steadfastly to the fashions of her youth, when George I. was King. But she was a decided foe to cleanliness. Her rooms were never washed, seldom swept; and to personal ablutions she was an utter stranger. "People who washed themselves," she said, "were always catching cold." She used to smear face and neck with hog's lard, and to "top up," as regarded her cheeks, with rose-pink. Her health was good to the last, and she cut two new teeth at 87. She was buried at Bunhill-fields burying-ground.—*Quarterly Review.*

Advice About Falling in Love.—If you must fall in love with some one, there are three or four classes of men whom I would especially counsel you against falling in love with, or rather, I should say, engaging yourself to; for if I speak of love at all, it is, of course, to that climax of love affairs that I would help you to safely and wisely steer your bark. First, then, do not engage yourself to an idle man, by which I mean one whose income is just sufficient for his support, but who has no profession or occupation of any kind. Such men are generally insufferable as husbands, and a marriage with such a one is rarely happy after the first honey-moon days are passed. Many of the evils which I pointed out to you as consequent upon idleness in yourselves, are equally sure to be developed in an idle husband. And he is usually either capricious and tyrannical, or else an effeminate molly-coddle, meddling with those household matters and domestic arrangements which should appertain exclusively to the wife. The happiest marriages are those where business or professional engagements compel the husband to be absent from home for some hours every day. But, of course, in these remarks, I do not include men whose income is so large as to be an employment in itself. Landed estates, or Parliamentary duties, or even a love of field sports, and the means of enjoying them, exempt a man from the penalties of idleness. My next counsel to you is not to engage yourself to a man who is too near your own age, or to one who is old enough to be your father. In the first case, you will never respect or look up to him as a wife should do to her husband, and, moreover, after a few years, you will appear much older than he does; indeed, when both are forty, you may find yourself mistaken for his mother instead of his wife. In the second case, that of marrying a man too greatly your senior, matters may go on smoothly and happily for many years, but there will come a time when, instead of being what poets call "an old man's darling," you will find yourself tied to a querulous old invalid, who has but little sympathy with your tastes, pursuits and amusements, and yet can scarcely bear you to be away from his side or out of his sight.—*Sydney Cox.*

THE SIREN'S MUSIC.

From Once a Week.

The weary sails a moment slept,
The oars were silent for a space,
As past Hesperian shores we swept,
That were as a remembered face
Seen after lapse of weary years,
In Hades, when the Shadows meet,
Dim through the mists of many tears,
And, though a shadow, sweet.

So seemed the half-forgotten shore,
That slumbered, mirrored in the blue,
With havens where we touched of yore,
And ports that over-well we knew.
Then broke the calm before a breeze,
That sought the secret of the West,
And idly all we swept the seas
Toward the islands of the Blest.

Beside a silver-sanded bay
We saw the Sirens, very fair,
The flowery hill whereon they lay,
The flowers set amid their hair.
Their old sweet song stole down the wind,
Remembered music waxing strong,
An now no need of cords to bind,
No need had we of Orphic song.

It once had seemed a little thing
To lay our lives down at their feet,
That, dying, we might hear them sing
And, dying, see their faces sweet—
But now,—we gazed, and, passing by,
We had no care to tarry long,
The bitter-sweet of Memory
Was more than any Siren's song.

The French Emperor as an Agriculturist.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* has lately been publishing a series of articles under the title of "Napoleon III. as an Agriculturist," and which explain the efforts made by His Majesty in the interest of rural laborers. The following passage relates to the model farm of Solferino, near Labouhere, Landes: "There exists a region in the southwest which reminds one of La Sologne by its sandy soil, its fir trees, its pools of water, and its insalubrity. In this district the victor of Solferino, upon his return from Italy, having again become agriculturist, concentrated all his efforts. He purchased a tract of 4,000 hectares, (9,000 acres,) to which, in memory of his victory, he gave the name of that great battle. How can this land be described, covered as far eye could reach with reeds, heath, and fir trees? When we contemplate the gray sand totally destitute of a morsel of vegetable soil, we admire the boldness of the idea of submitting it to cultivation. However, the Emperor did not hesitate to undertake the task, and he has carried it through successfully. The reeds and heath have given place to farms, which have been too recently established to yield results as yet; but we are bound to state that the clearings have been made with much circumspection, and only with a view of showing specimens of culture on an ungrateful soil. What mostly prevails at Solferino are plantations of firs, either from seed or from young trees. In them lies the future prosperity of the sterile lands of Gascony, and the success of the Imperial domain. The Emperor desired to realise on this property an eminently social idea; he has caused an entire village to be erected. Most of the houses have been granted gratuitously to the laborers who live in them. All have a little garden attached, and one or two hectares of ground which the tenant cultivates for himself, and from which he raises part of the food of his family. On the Imperial domain the entire population is occupied, and we are informed that, after a certain time, they will become the absolute owners of their houses and holdings. This certainly is an excellent mode of peopling a desert district."

The "Prophecy" about Oswald's Bones.—A kind of prophecy, that Oswald's bones would become relics, had been made to him by Aidan, on the following occasion: The Bishop had made it a rule to accept very rarely those invitations to the royal table which were considered, among the Germanic races, as signs of the most marked distinction. When he did go he was present only at the beginning of the repast, after which he would hasten away to apply himself, with his monks, to reading or prayer. But one Easter-day the monk-bishop, being at dinner with the King, and seated beside him, had just raised his hand to bless a silver dish filled with delicacies which was placed before Oswald, when the officer to whom the charge of the poor was specially intrusted suddenly entered to announce that there was a crowd of beggars in the street who besought alms of the King. Oswald immediately gave orders that the food, and the silver dish which contained it, the latter broken in pieces, should be divided among the beggars. As he stretched out his hand to give this order, the Bishop seized it, and cried, "May this hand never perish!" The following year it was severed from his body, and picked up on the battle-field where he gave his life for God and his people; and the hand of the royal martyr, enshrined in the sanctity of the ancient Northumbrian capital, continued entire and incorruptible for centuries, was seen and kissed by innumerable Christians, and disappeared only in that abyss of spoliation and sacrilege in which Henry VIII. engulfed all the monastic glories and treasures of England.—*The Monks of the West, by the Count De Montalembert.*

An Unpublished Letter of Burns.—The following letter, (says the Banffshire *Journal*,) in the handwriting of Burns, was given by Mrs. Begg, the poet's sister, while residing at Tranent, to a certain Mr. F., who had shown her no little kindness. This letter, which has hitherto escaped publication, is now in the possession of Mr. F.'s son, who, though of migratory habits, has his homestead within a hundred miles of the capital of Badenoch: "Ellisland, 14th August, 1789.—My dear William, I received your letter, and am very happy to hear that you have got settled for the Winter. I enclose you the two guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, which I hope will serve your need. It is, indeed, not quite so convenient for me to spare money as it once was, but I know your situation, and I will say it in some respect your worth. I have no time to write at present, but I beg you will endeavor to pluck up a little more of the man than you used to have. Remember my favorite quotation—

'On reason build resolve,
That column of true majesty in man,
What proves the hero truly great
Is never, never to despair.'

Your mother and sister beg their compliments.—A Dieu je vous commende."—Robert Burns.

Habits of Consuls.—There was once a Consul at ——, who indicated his office-hours by the legend on his door, "In from ten to one." An old ship-captain, who kept coming for about a week without finding the Consul, at last furiously wrote, in the terms of wager, under this legend, "Ten to one you're out!" My friend also states that one day a visitor of his remarked, "I'm rather surprised to find you in. As a general rule, I never do find Consuls in." Habitually, his fellow-countrymen entertained him with accounts of their misadventures in reaching him. It was useless to represent to them that his house was in the most convenient locality in ——, where, indeed no stranger can walk twenty rods from his hotel without losing himself; that their guide was an ass, or their courier a rogue. They listened to him politely, but they never pardoned him in the least; and neither will I forgive the Consul at Genoa. I had no earthly consular business with him, but a private favor to ask. It was Sunday, and I could not reasonably expect to find him at his office, or anybody to tell me where he lived; but I have seldom had so keen a sense of personal wrong and national neglect as in my search for that Consul's house.—*Italian Journeys.*

A table published in the *Moniteur* shows that the highest price of land in Paris is generally for places in the neighborhood of the theatres. Thus, the various sites near the Théâtre Francais, either in the Rue Richelieu the Avenue Napoleon, or the Place in front, have fetched per square metre as high as 1,300 francs. Near the new Opera the figures have varied from 600 francs to 1,040 francs. This fact is explained by the great animation introduced into any quarter by a theatre.

Gen. John Frazer, formerly a Professor in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, now President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, has been elected President of the Kansas State University at Lawrence. The institution is endowed with forty thousand acres of land and $15,000 in donations, principally from the late Amos Lawrence, of Boston.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The New Government Bill—Important Debates in the Corps Legislatif.

Speeches of M. Eugene Pelleton, Baron de St. Mur, Jules Simon, Latour de Moulin, M. Thiers and M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior.

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State; M. PINARD, Interior; M. BAROCHE, Justice; and the other Government Commissioners, were present.

On the minutes of the previous sitting having been read,

M. DE TILLANCOURT observed than an error had been committed in setting down the name of Viscount DE KERVEGUEN as voting for the order of the day in the discussion on the cemeteries of Paris, when everyone knew that the honorable member was absent.

Viscount CLARY was surprised not to find on the list of deputies who voted against the order of the day the names of two members who, being detained in the Salle des Conférences, had requested him to vote for them, which he had done.

The President—I have to declare that after the sitting the examination of the votes was effected with the most scrupulous care in my presence, and that after verification the numbers remained precisely the same as had been announced. The result, therefore, is regularly affirmed.

The minutes were then agreed to.

The order of the day was the general discussion of the Press bill.

M. PELLETAN—We are now about to discuss, for the thirtieth or fortieth time since the first revolution, a measure to regulate the situation of the Press in France. The Minister of State declares that the present bill is a liberal one, but I cannot share that optimism, as it seems to look on the Press only as an opportunity to commit misdemeanors. When I see such a tempest of prosecutions burst over the journals, I have no need to ask who holds the portfolios of the Interior and of Justice. [Movements in opposite senses.] The bill has two objects: To fulfill the Imperial promise of the 19th of January, and to furnish a compromise, which, without being the maintenance of the *régime* of 1852, should be as far as possible an equivalent to it. To be just, however, if it does give all the liberty we desire, and as is possessed by the whole of Europe, it is nevertheless a considerable improvement on the first legislation of the Empire, as it abolishes that administrative jurisdiction which allowed the offended party (the Government) to punish the offence. Preliminary authorizations, warnings, suspensions and administrative suppressions are dead and buried forever. May the earth lie lightly over them! [Laughter.] A second progress is the abolition of the licenses in the printing and bookselling trade. There I recognized the liberal hand of the Minister who signed the liberty of commerce. The Committee likewise proposes the reduction of one centime in the stamp; although this diminution is insignificant, it is a step in the right direction. The preamble of the bill and the report of the Committee gives as reason for the maintenance of the tax, that journals are commercial undertakings and ought to bear their share in the State charges. The report adds that the Press is a profitable enterprise. Journals are, indeed, immensely productive! Out of seventy which exist in Paris, two or three only prosper; four or five just live, balancing their receipts and expenditure; and the rest are only sustained by means of incessant sacrifices. [Hear, hear.] A journal which has a circulation of 40,000 or 45,000 pays 800,000fr. or a million to the Treasury, and gives a profit of 100,000fr. or 200,000fr. to its shareholders, according to the produce of the advertisements. With the same system, a railway which brings in ten millions ought to pay one hundred millions. If that is a fair division of taxation, there is a word too many in the dictionary. [Movement.]

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—It is monstrous!

The President—I ask that the speaker should be allowed to develop his ideas himself, and that his remarks may not be, as it were, underlined, in such a manner as to exaggerate or modify his meaning.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN: We complete it.

M. ERNEST PICARD—Has the interdiction to remark penetrated here? [Noise.] We shall besides require an explanation on that point.

The President—In the meantime I request you to be silent and not interrupt the discussion.

M. PELLETAN—Is not the tax on journals a preventive measure; a fine imposed on the people for their too great curiosity for political reading? A characteristic in the new bill is the fine substituted for imprisonment of Press offenders. The change has not, however, been prompted by motives of justice and humanity; the reasons given for it by the report are that extreme condemnations had the evil of placing the condemned man on a sort of pedestal. The exemption is then only an aggravation of the punishment, as the journalist is deprived of the popular halo with which the prison surrounded him. [Hear, and murmurs.] Then the amount of the fine is not fixed; the bill says that it shall be a minimum of one-fifteenth of the caution-money, and a maximum of one-half, which means that it shall vary from 12,000 francs to 80,000 francs. [Dissent.]

M. GRESSIER—And article 463?

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—The application of it is only discretionary. I affirm that according to your bill the minimum fine will be 12,000 francs and the maximum 80,000 francs.

M. PINARD—You are in error.

M. PELLETAN—In error! I know as well as the Minister that the fifteenth part of 50,000f. is 3,333f. 33c. But it should be remembered that in nearly all Press trials there are three delinquents: the gérant, the writer of the article, and the printer—three prosecutions and three fines; and in that way we reach the sum of 10,000f.; and adding the war-décime, the demi-décime, and the costs, the whole fine becomes 12,000f. You might just as well pronounce confiscation, once for all. [Applause on many benches.] Nor is there any uniformity in your law, inasmuch as the caution-money varies in different towns, and consequently the penalties inflicted will show the same variation. Moreover, your system would tend to establish a sort of civil war between the proprietors of journals and the writers of articles; the former looking only to the moneyed interests of of their concern, and the latter listening to the scruples of conscience; and in this contest you take the least noble side, that of the cash-keeper, with whom you make a sort of insurance bargain. The real object of your bill is to suppress journalism itself; like the Captain of the *Alabama*, you are willing to save the crew, but on condition of sinking the ship. [Applause on some benches.] Nor is this all. You have thought fit to add a new offence to the rich assortment already found in our laws; that of publishing an article written by a man to whom the French soil is interdicted. And what is the pretext for such an enactment? Is it worthy of a great legislator? On those unfortunate men who have been expelled from our territory by the force of circumstances, you inflict an additional punishment—the exile of thought! ["Hear, hear!" on the left of the speaker.] I now come to the question of jurisdiction. We have in our amendment demanded that each case should come before a jury, but the Committee has rejected our proposition. Nevertheless all great public writers have pronounced in its favor, and M. CHASSAING, an eminent legal authority, declares that, without the jury, the liberty of the Press is a mere fallacy. If ever there was a bench of judges in the world independent, honest, and generally honored, it is the English. [Noise.]

Several voices—And the French judicial bench?

M. PELLETAN—Nevertheless, when Lord MANSFIELD sought, by a mistaken interpretation of the law, to transfer the judgment in Press trials from the jury to the Judges, he excited a tumult of apprehension, and a bill had to be laid before Parliament to remove all doubt on the subject. With us, gentlemen, the bench of Judges forms one of the great powers of the State, and when it pronounces in any Press trial referred to it by the Government, it becomes a political tribunal. If it acquits it condemns, I will not say the Government, but the prosecution, and thus places itself in a state of conflict with the executive power. [Interruption.] On one occasion, under the Restoration, when the *Constitutionnel* was acquitted, Paris was illuminated at night. At the present day, we are in no danger of witnessing such a spectacle, for every article prosecuted is sure to be condemned. [Great applause on the Left.]

The President—This approbation seems to me to be an attack on the character of those for whom we have the highest respect—I mean the Judges. [Hear, hear.]

M. PICARD—We shall discuss that institution as well as others.

M. GARNIER-PAGES—The Assembly has a right to discuss the Judges themselves.

M. PICARD—And, in fact, the political judicature lays itself open to discussion.

The President—You are not only criticising judgments already passed, but you are throwing suspicion on those to come.

M. BAROCHE—This is calumniating the Bench.

M. PICARD—I have but one word to reply to the honorable Minister. For the last sixteen years we have not had a single acquittal. [Various noises.]

M. PEYRUSSE—The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles has just been acquitted. I protest against the language of M. PICARD.

M. PELLETAN—I only spoke of the Judges of Paris. No one would be more rejoiced than myself to see a few acquittals breaking through the monotony of condemnations. One word more in conclusion; I am under no illusion with respect to this bill; it does not promise, nor will it give, to the Press any serene and tranquil days. The prosecutions of the present day are ominous of many more, and I see beforehand a long file of those who will come forward to engage in the struggle with the certainty of succumbing in the end, and exclaiming with the Roman gladiators, *Ave, Cæsar, morituri te salutant*. [Noise and approbation on the left.]

M. BELMONTEL—But they die not.

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—I have lived the ordinary age of man, and I am sufficiently acquainted with the history of my own time and of that of times past to know that all governments for the last sixty years have, more or less, adopted reactionary measures against the liberty of the Press, and that in their moments of irritation, or rather of weakness, they have tried to cast on it the blame of the mistakes of their policy. What have they gained by it? Has there been one of them that has derived from it any security for the future? The Committee of Public Safety guillotined the journalists. What became of the Committee of Public Safety? The Directory deported them to Cayenne. What became of the Directory? The First Empire exiled them. What became of the First Empire? The Restoration censured them. What became of the Restoration? The Press has survived all these governments; and always struck at, but always erect in ordeals as in persecutions, it has marched onward with a fatal step, like destiny, for it knows, it feels that it embodies in itself destiny, the destiny of the French Revolution, which has not traveled the rounds of the world under the tricolor to return and expire at its point of departure. Such has been the glory of the Press in the past, such will be its glory in the future.

Enthusiastic applause greeted this brilliant peroration from the benches on the left, and as Mr. PELLETAN descended from the tribune, he was warmly congratulated by a number of the Opposition deputies.

Baron LAFOND DE ST. MUR—Gentlemen, my opinion is diametrically opposed to that of M. PICARD. I think that the Committee has made a law of progressive liberty, and also one of guarantee for the general interest, preserving the Press from its two greatest dangers—arbitrary power and undue license. It introduces two essential ameliorations—the suppression of the administrative *régime* and that of the preliminary authorization. Any one may now set up a journal. M. PELLETAN does not contest the responsibility of writers; he acknowledges that defamation ought to be repressed, but he claims for the Press all the latitudes of the common right. Let us see, however, what has been the effect of such toleration. [Here the hon. member took a retrospective view of the state of the Press from 1830 to 1848, and in the three following years of the Republic, and argued that such excesses were not compatible with the safety of society.] And can you think, he continued, that in this community, so versatile, so sorely tried by revolutions, so little accustomed to respect its Government, the moment is now come to open a door to a complete liberty of the Press? I do not think so. [Applause on several benches.] I declare the doctrines held by M. PELLETAN to be fatal; they give guarantees to the Press only by taking them from society. [Adhesion.] Public good sense is not sufficient to control writers in the journals, and firmness of repression is requisite. It is said: "Let Press offences be tried by the jury." I cannot admit this. Juries almost always acquit in such cases; they may be ignorant and corrupt, and at best they are not so competent to decide as the judges. As to the control of public opinion, I am as willing as M. THIERS to accept it; but we are yet far from that epoch. Nothing is more difficult than to make a good law for the Press, but I approve generally of the principle of the bill before us. It gives that liberty from which the Government has nothing to fear, and I shall vote for it because it will be at the same time a check upon authority and a light to Democracy. [Approbation.]

M. JULES SIMON—I am a partisan of the absolute liberty of the press. Although this bill may appear liberal, as compared with the present state of the law, it is in reality not so. The censorship, which does not apply to French papers and publications, is still retained with respect to those printed abroad, and foreign journals are stopped without reason assigned. This severity does not exist in any other country, not even in Prussia. The bill also, by its so-called fiscal measures, restrains liberty without destroying it; because the caution-money and the stamp-duty are not really fiscal impositions; they are meant to restrict the freedom of the press. Then, the responsibility of the printer is maintained, the effect of which will be the same as that of the censorship, for we have seen many instances of journals being unable to appear in consequence of the difficulty of finding a person to print them. However, I find two categories of persons excluded from journalism: the first comprises those who have been convicted and have lost their civil rights, and the second the Princes of Bourbon and Orleans. The latter are not named, indeed, but they are distinguished by the words: "those to whom the French territory is interdicted." I should prefer them to be designated by name. But even in Russia a Siberian exile may write an article and have it published. However, suppose a journal to be started: the first obstacle it encounters is the "communicated" note which is legally without limit. Another restriction is illustrated by recent judgments which prohibit reports of our debates. Can we admit that to discuss our proceedings and language is forbidden? For myself I blush at the thought. [Various movements, and "Hear, hear," on the left.] There is another point of view—the mercantile one. In that respect the Government retains the power of injuring an unfriendly journal by starting another not submitted to the same obligations by favoring one with judicial advertisements to the exclusion of the other, and by interdicting the obnoxious publication from being sold in the streets, while the Government organs are to be had at every corner. Is not this a gross injustice? The law of defamation also is retained, but why should not the person complaining and the journal be allowed to discuss the facts and the proof before the Court? In this way alone can the truth be arrived at and the complainant's character either cleared or left as the journalist may have stated. The present law is based on the principle of duelling. In fighting I only prove that I am courageous—

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—That is a good deal.

M. JULES SIMON.—Not that I am right. I desire a manly law which would bring the accused face to face with his accuser. [Hear, hear.] In this bill is also retained the ambiguous misdemeanor of offence to religion, and that of giving false news; and I protest against the maintenance of the right of suspension and suppression; for what is this but the power to confiscate people's property? I have said enough to show that this bill, if it did not come after the decree of February, 1852, would be considered as extremely severe—as, indeed, the negation of liberty. [Applause from the Left.] By provisions which act in favor of the rich, by giving importance to capital in matters connected with the press, the measure leads to grave consequences. Take an instance: A great financier desires to found a journal, and he takes all the shares himself. What, then, is the position of the paper? The proprietor says: "I have created you in order to attack the Government, for example, so that you may attract readers of whom I stand in need for my financial affairs." This might happen.

Several voices—That has been seen.

M. JULES SIMON—I ask you not to subordinate the Press to commercial capitalists, but to give it that liberty which will enable it to control them. [Approbation.] My last objection is that this bill not only restrains the freedom of the Press, but is oppressive to liberty of thinking and of knowledge. In my view it resembles a sacrilege. [Warm applause from the left.]

M. LATOUR DU MOULIN—We all desire to maintain the Empire and avert revolution, but since the Chamber has been deprived of its initiative by the suppression of the Address, the only means of control that the country possesses is in the Press. Not that the latter should have an unlimited liberty, but a degree of freedom prudently regulated, because journals in France direct public opinion, whereas in England, and more especially in America, where entire liberty of the Press exists, newspapers are pure commercial speculations. I cannot agree with the reasoning which would take the jurisdiction over press offences from the Judge and give it to the jury. The judicial bench in France is most honorable and most independent.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—Not in political cases.

M. LATOUR DU MOULIN—Even in political.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—I deny it.

M. LATOUR DU MOULIN—That is your opinion, and I see with pleasure that you stand alone in it. But we are told that this bill is only a first step toward greater liberty. It is so stated in the report. Why go by steps? What difference is there between one time and another? The passions of men are always the same, and if the introduction of the jury in Press cases be contemplated, why not establish it at once? However, the whole principle of the bill is in the suppression of the preliminary authorization; it is a great step in advance, and upon this ground alone I shall vote for it. I also approve of the system of caution-money, and on this point I am in agreement with high authorities; but I condemn altogether the retention of the stamp duty, which is a monopoly in favor of the existing journals. There is no stamp duty in England nor in America, and I believe it is about to be abolished even in Prussia. Then, the penalties laid down in the bill appear to me to be severe, especially those of suspension and suppression, which practically amount to a power of confiscation. [Approbation from the left.] The provisions, too, respecting the punishment of imprisonment are most inconsistent and illogical; but, taking the bill as it stands, the Government clearly has not considered it as one of urgency, for we are only discussing it now a year after it has been announced. I do not, however, accuse the Chamber; but I say as a friend of the Government that those who demand a regulated liberty are the true Bonapartists, because they desire to render possible the maintenance of the empire and the future of the dynasty which perhaps you are daily making more difficult by your thoughtless policy. [Slight murmurs.] Take care that the day may not come when you shall hear that ill-omened exclamation, "It is too late!" [Hear, hear, and applause.]

The President—I propose that the discussion be adjourned till to-morrow. [Yes! yes!] The sitting was then closed.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, 30TH JANUARY—SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

Present—MM. ROUHER, Minister of State; VAITOY, President of the Council of State; BAROCHE, Minister of Justice; PINARD, Minister of the Interior; and other Government Commissioners.

M. THIERS—I come like those of my honorable colleagues who have preceded me, and conformably to the order of the day, to speak to you of the liberty of the Press—of that subject at once so serious and delicate, and so inevitable under all *régimes*, that at all epochs it has been the object of the deliberations of the great bodies of the State. [But before entering upon this discussion, permit me a few general and preliminary reflections which form a natural opening to the question. For three-quarters of a century France has found itself successively placed under governments of every kind. It was at first under an absolute monarchy, then under a constitutional one, and next under the Republic. Then by a revolutionary movement it was cast backward, and now it has recommenced to pass through the same series, so that it can be said that it has exhausted every known form of government. So much for systems. As regards persons, it has had in these three-quarters of a century three dynasties. Is it to be said that among all these governments there were none good, or that France was ungovernable? No! gentlemen; all these forms of government, according to time and place, have succeeded somewhere, and as to France it is not ungovernable; it is hasty, impetuous and even submissive when it is not obstinately sought to constrain its natural genius. [Approbation on the Left.] In presence of this state of things I have asked myself at different periods of my life what was the duty of sensible men and good citizens, and I have said to myself that it was necessary on taking for point of departure the existing state of things to seek in all that had necessarily existed before the indispensable conditions of good government. And from my own point of view I shall not astonish you by saying that they are all summed up in the conditions indispensable to the nation governing itself. [Applause on the Left.] These are what, on my entrance into this Assembly, I qualified as necessary liberties. These liberties are such as according to my opinion must be demanded of every dynasty and of every form of government, of the monarchy as of the republic; of the monarchy to escape from that which is most dangerous, the government of a single man; [Great applause from the Opposition;] of the Republic to escape from what is not less dangerous, the government of a faction. [Applause from the Government benches.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN and some members on the left, "Yes! yes! you are right."

M. THIERS—These liberties are such as must be imperiously demanded from those that we like most and accepted with gratitude from those that we like least.

M. NOGENT—You are right.

M. THIERS—As regards myself, gentlemen, I have demanded them from every Government under which my advanced age has placed me. Nearly forty years have elapsed since I demanded them from the Restoration—I was then very young—and in terms that I shall not quote to you, for I am fastidious about quoting my own words; but you would certainly be surprised at the precision with which I at that time claimed them, and how much these terms resemble those on which I ask them now.

Cries of "Read! read!"

M. THIERS—Taking the existing state of things for my point of departure, I said: "We have the *Charte*. It certainly does not contain all that we might desire, but it contains what is essential. It does not give us the faculty of naming the Ministers, which in a monarchy should only belong to the Sovereign, but it gives us the means, by the vote of the taxes and expenditures, to force the preferences of royalty in favor of the men who have the confidence of the nation. Moreover," I added, "It is royalty which gives us the *charte*, and in giving it to us, it has placed the law on our side, it ever it should try to evade it." And as we were sometimes accused of not liking persons, which was false, my obscurity, my youth, rendered me unknown to that dynasty to which I was a stranger, not an enemy. I continued: "A combination like this is, as regards individuals, *systematized indifference*. France," I said, "has loved persons; it has loved genius, and it knows what that love has cost her. Now disabused as regards individualities, what suits her best are simple, modest and solid virtues, which a good education can always assure to the heir to the throne, and which limited power cannot impair." That was what I demanded at the period to which I refer. A revolution followed and a fresh dynasty was raised to the throne. I was as much a stranger to this new dynasty as to the old one. It did me the honor to distinguish me and to summon me to its councils; I served it with devotion; I demanded of it as I had demanded of the preceding Government, the liberties that I deemed necessary, and I pursued the application of them, I venture to say, absolutely. When it seemed to me that something was wanting to the practices of these essential liberties I separated myself with pain from the Prince whom I served without ever forgetting either the respect or the gratitude which I owed him for having drawn me from my obscurity. [Applause.] The republic came, and I, gentlemen, who always bow before the legal Government of my country, had no occasion to ask of that republic those essential liberties, and which had been conquered in a day; I demanded that it should not exceed them. [Approbation in front of and on the right of the speaker.] The Empire came; it took them from us, as you know. I have demanded, I demand still, that they shall be restored to us. [Great applause on the Left.] I am convinced of one thing, and that is, that if parties had the wisdom to forget their *souvenirs*, their preferences of men and things, and if they could only reduce their desires to the indispensable liberties which I claim, they would triumph over all resistance, and I am equally convinced that the governments which would have the wisdom to grant them would at least find the calm, the security, and the duration which they have hitherto failed to obtain. What is the place occupied among these essential liberties is that of the freedom of the Press. It is not certainly, I must admit, the most attractive of all, but it is the most necessary. It is as it has been well defined, "the liberty of thought." When a nation desires to transact its affairs, it must think over them, and think freely. It is not sufficient that it should think, it must form a decision and have the faculty of making it prevail. But to arrive at a decision, to think of making it prevail, it must first think; therefore the liberty of the Press, theoretically as well as practically, is the most necessary of all. [Approbation on the Left.] The subject is difficult; it is difficult in itself, and forgive me for adding, with all the respect which I have for the Assembly which does me the honor of listening to me, difficult for my present auditory. When I have had the advantage, which I appreciate much, of expressing before this Chamber opinions which were conformable with its own, it has listened to me kindly. When more frequently I have given utterance to sentiments which were opposite to its views, it has heard me with patience. When, however, I have had occasion to discuss the liberty of the Press, I have been violently interrogated, and shall probably be so again. It is not a complaint that I utter; it is a simple remark, and I find it natural that it should be so. We have passed through stormy times—times swayed by passion. It is the Press which has given to those passions their warmest expression, and when it becomes a question of relaxing the restrictions which press upon it, it is expected that these passions will be re-aroused, and there are those who fancy they realize all the consequences. We are like men who have suffered much, and who, at the least *souvenir* which recalls their sufferings, believe that they are still enduring them. That is in the nature of things, but if we know not how to detach ourselves from our personal impressions shall we ever succeed in forming on this subject a firm and enlightened conclusion? No, gentlemen, we must separate ourselves from our own individualities; we must, as it is said, regard the question from on high. But to see the question from on high, we must raise ourselves high, as one does in passing through a stormy region, which appears composed as long as we remain in the valleys, but which, on ascending the heights, suddenly clears up and harmonizes by the most natural outlines with the adjoining country, and from the obscurity in which it had been shrouded becomes perfectly plain to the view. [Applause.] It is to these heights that I would like to attain, and that I would wish to draw you with me. I will attempt it, promising that if you will follow me, even if the route be somewhat long, I will conduct you to the very heart of the question. After some further reflections of a philosophic character, the honorable Deputy proceeded to examine the provisions of the new law. There were certain things he said in regard to which even the commencement of a criticism should not be permitted. These were attacks on private life, attacks on certain principles of social morality, attacks on a constitutional monarchy, attacks on the Chief of the State because he maintained the compensation of sovereign irresponsibility is in the full responsibility of Ministers. When they wanted to protect great interests like these, it would be easy to do it by laws of striking clearness, for it would be necessary only to forbid discussion on the subjects designated. "But when," continued the speaker, "you arrive at the agents of every degree of public authority, they must be discussed without measure. [Murmurs.] And I do not make in their favor a single exception. It is clear that their families ought not to share their dangers; it is equally clear that they are only responsible for their public acts; but in regard to these, the liberty of discussion must be complete. I do not understand that kind of liberty that is granted in words but that can be withdrawn in detail. I do not comprehend a liberty of discussion in regard to which you can pretend to fix greater or less limits. [Applause.] Ah, you declare that ministers are responsible; that their acts can be discussed without measure; and then, if in discussing them I seek to inspire hatred and contempt of the Government, you tell me that I am culpable. What! I am culpable if I excite to hatred and contempt of the Government. But how am I held to do it? Here is a fault committed—a very grave one. Can I single it out and point attention to its gravity? Can I do this—yes or no? Well, how am I to direct attention to this fault, to show its full extent and seriousness without subjecting myself to the reproach of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government? Can I do it, I repeat? In other words, the graver the fault the more the Minister will be covered. [Applause on the left.] No; it is impossible to determine in such matters the more or the less, and where discussion is permitted it must be permitted completely.

A Member on the Left—That is evident.

M. THIERS—Think you that these are principles which I sustain merely because of circumstances? In the discussion of the laws of September, which took place three and thirty years ago, what were my words? I was reminded that I had in fact demanded and practiced the liberty of the Press under the Restoration, and it was said to me: "What did you then ask?" Gentlemen, this is how I answered, and you will see if my principles of that time correspond with my principles of to-day. I said: "What we asked formerly, and what we are still ready to grant. Is it the liberty of discussing ministerial acts unreservedly? Yes." [Sensation.] The liberty to calumniate us? Yes. [Applause on the Left.] The liberty to impute to us facts false or true, and more frequently false than true? Yes, again. [Various movements.]

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—Yes. That is what we call true liberty.

M. THIERS—"The liberty of exerting against our persons,"—listen well to this, gentlemen, "The liberty of exerting against our persons hatred, contempt and every kind of unjust sentiment? Yes! again. [Murmurs on several benches in front and on the right of the orator. Approbation on the left.] Yes; this liberty we accept frankly and without reserve as a condition of representative government." Such was the language which I held in 1835, and this liberty of discussion so complete and so absolute. I beg of you not to forget that it was as a minister I conceded it. When I said conceded the word is not just, I mean that I owed it to my adversaries, who in fact practiced it daily in the most cruel manner. As to myself, I defy all my contradictors to produce me any tolerable form of words by which they can define the measure in which the acts of government can be discussed. No, there is none; you may interdict discussion, but when it is granted, it must be granted completely. There is one thing, however, I must add. If, for instance, you impute to the agents of Government outrageous acts, if you do not confine yourself to tell them they are bad Ministers, which is disagreeable, but not insulting, if you impute to them dishonoring acts, it is then that I recognize the indispensable necessity of the proof, for they must be placed in a position to vindicate their honor, and if you persevere in this disposition, which does not admit the proof of calumnious facts, you arrest all discussion, for, if you interdict the proof, there is not a functionary that cannot be protected even when he is culpable. [Applause on the left.] There are certain things, as I have said, in regard to which you must not admit even of the beginning of criticism. These are attacks on private life, attacks on certain principles of social morality, attacks on constitutional monarchy. [Laughter.] I am referring, of course, to England—[continued laughter]—and attacks on the Chief of the State, because the compensation of royal responsibility is the full responsibility of ministers. But if you want to depart from these limits, if you want to determine the more or the less of the discussion in regard to the responsible dignitaries of power you will never arrive at it except by captious laws, and which in reality will interdict all true liberty, and will leave the liberty of the Press entirely in your hands. Thus, for example, when a great fault is pointed out, and very great faults may be committed, one can be accused of urging to hatred and contempt of the Government, or if when a fact is alleged regarding which it is possible to commit an error, would not the Ministers affirm that when they came to announce to us magnificent results, they are sometimes mistaken. [Laughter.] Well, I say, if they could under the allegations of false facts prosecute you; if again they could, when you discuss the acts of one or other of the two Chambers—for as I told you a few days back, all the powers of the State, without exception, should be discussed—it should be said to you: "Ah, you are approaching the Compte Rendu." The Compte Rendu! as if it were possible to discuss one of your sittings, and to maintain so precise a distance from the narrative system, or the system purely critical that one could escape even the most impartial tribunal. [Sensation.] No, all that is only a manner of withdrawing with one hand what is ostensibly given by the other. [Applause on the left.] Certainly in this regard contradictions may be opposed to me, but I defy any one to produce a contradiction that will be sustainable. The question therefore stands thus: Discussion may be interdicted on certain points, but once granted, the more or the less of it, it is impossible to determine by human language. The Honorable Deputy then examined the question of the constitution of the tribunal before which Press offences should be tried. He showed that it was entirely in the hands of Government. Another radical defect in the law was that publicity was not permitted to the proceedings, "what," he asked, "was the guarantee of justice? Why did the principles of '89 so often and so justly boasted of stipulated for publicity. For this reason. That it was necessary if the accused had for judge his judges, it was equally necessary that these judges should have for their judge public opinion." [Applause.] And here he added, I will quote you a sublime phrase which is familiar to all, and which will dwell in the memory of future ages. It is that phrase of M. DE SEZE defending LOUIS XVI., and saying to the Convention, "You are about to judge this unfortunate King, but remember that posterity will judge your judgment." Well gentlemen, the true judge of the judge is public opinion, and it has not yet happened that in a judgment which concerns in so high a degree public opinion an interdiction of publicity has been ventured upon. And now if you add that in regard to newspapers, you have a power of considerable detail, that you can by means of a disposition apparently ordinary in its nature, but very efficacious, ruin the one and enrich the other, in the first place by advertisements, and then by sale on the public highway, it will still be proved that you exercise an immense influence. But without entering into this detail, and in stopping there, with the exception of the ulterior developments that might be given to the articles of the law, he was bound to say, in all sincerity, that the liberty of the Press remained in the hands of the Government. Nevertheless, I do not deny that the present law introduces two important ameliorations, and for that reason he would vote for it. [Sensation.] The law suppressed the preliminary authorization. Permit me to say that this preliminary authorization was ridiculous both for him who demanded and him who granted it. To go and say to a Minister, "I ask of your permission to establish a journal to criticise your acts" was simply absurd. The second considerable concession made by the law was the suppression of the censure, for the warning was the censure. I repeat I shall vote for the law but do not oblige me to say that the liberty of the Press is reëstablished in France. No! thanks to the manner in which offences are punished, thanks to the constitution of the tribunal, thanks to the absence of publicity, thanks to all the means of influence which you have reserved to yourselves, the liberty of the Press remains in your hands. You will tell me and I recognize the fact that the Press enjoys at present a faculty of criticism sufficiently extensive, you will quote me articles from journals of a nature to give the present situation an appearance of real liberty. I admit it. But take care. It is a liberty of tolerance, and not true liberty. [Applause on the left.] When it pleases you, you will withdraw it; and, gentlemen, it has pleased you to do so recently. And in what a situation? At the very period when you were most interested in persuading us that we were entering on the full liberty of the Press, you commence at the same moment twelve prosecutions, and on what grounds? On the very light ones of the *comptes rendus* of our sittings; and I am sure that you are embarrassed by them to day; yes, greatly embarrassed. But suppose, in fine, that this singular and to me inexplicable movement, especially on the part of a new Minister, who cannot be very well satisfied to pay thus his welcome. [Laughter.] Suppose that this movement which has led to the prosecution at the same time of all the large journals for publishing a very irrecent report of our debates should be reproduced, to what might it not lead, and what might not happen if, as was said on that occasion, it became necessary to maintain again the energy of repression. Therefore you will agree with me that if there has been made to us the gracious gift of two advantages, which I do not undervalue as regards the liberty of the Press, that liberty does not the less remain in your hands. Well, I, who have always desired, who desire to protect everything that should be protected, who desire full liberty of discussion of the acts of the Government, I ask of you—although I have already taken up a good portion of your time, to give me still a portion of it, to enable me to establish before you the necessity of a full discussion in a free State of the acts of Government. I wish to show you that here, when you refuse to grant it entirely, always excepting, I repeat, indispensable precautions, you attack an immense power—a power that is stronger than you and us, the power of all epochs, but more particularly of our own. Yes, gentlemen, I want you to explain to me this phenomenon. How does it happen, that for fifty years past the liberty of the press, having been restricted by Governments, and what is better, at the demand of France—I grant you of France fatigued and disgusted at the excesses of the Press in which she assisted, how does it happen, I say, that every time this liberty of discussion was suspended, France soon redemanded it again. [Cries of 'No, no.'] Explain to me this phenomenon.

M. GARNIER PAGES—If we had not asked for it it would not have been granted to us.

M. THIERS—I have been interrupted, and I do not complain of it; but I should have been glad if, in interrupting, an explanation had been given me of a phenomenon which has struck and which will always strike me. Yes, I grant it is not the Governments alone which, at different epochs, demanded the suspension of the liberty of the Press—it was France.

M. LEOPOLD JAVAL—Intelligent France?

M. THIERS—Intelligent France. Well, it is this same intelligent France which demands of you now to restore the liberty of the Press.

Numerous voices in front and to the right of the orator—"No! no!"

Voices on the left—"Yes! yes!"

M. THIERS—No! no! Oh, gentlemen, let us understand each other. The situation is a grave one, and we are in presence of the country which is listening to what falls from us.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—I wish to be heard. Sensation.]

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—The *Pays* is going to speak. [Laughter.]

M. THIERS—I expected these interruptions.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—I did not interrupt you.

M. THIERS—No, it was not you, but you follow the discussion, and you can see that my interruptors are there confronting me right in the centre of the Assembly. [Laughter.] We must have no obscurity on these matters; the subject is too serious a one. These essential liberties which I demand, and the principal one of which depends on us at this moment, these liberties are in question. Well, let us be frank and sincere. I will not be allowed to say that France demands the liberty of the Press, let this be explained—let me be again interrupted, and let me be told that she does not want it. Then I will put to you this question: Why do you force it upon her? [Approbation on the left.]

M. LEOPOLD JAVAL—It is intelligent France that asks for it. [Sensation.]

M. THIERS—And if you do not want it, do not conceal but openly avow the fact. As to myself, I sustain here the faith of all my life. Gentlemen, let all do the same. If you fear this law, if you do not want it, if you believe that France does not ask for it, frankly withdraw it. I have been interrupted. Well, amongst my interrupters, let those rise who are of this opinion. Who are those who do not want the law? Let them say it; let them withdraw it. (Applause on the left.)

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—We shall tell you frankly.

M. THIERS—I desire it.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—But it is not those who interrupt who are qualified to withdraw it.

M. JULES FAVRE—M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC does not want it.

M. GRAINER DE CASSAGNAC—No, I do not want it, and I shall tell you why. [Applause on some benches.] I am not the only one of this opinion.

M. THIERS—I find it very natural that there should be some who do not desire the liberty of the Press, and I should find it quite respectable that they should come here to frankly tell us so. What I should respect less would be to see them voting for, without wishing for it, and that in the belief that France, which is behind them, is equally indifferent to it. [Applause on the left.] As to me, I am convinced of one thing, and that is, that it is because it is believed that France wants the law that it is introduced here. When I say that France wants it, I know well that intelligent France as it was just now qualified does not conceal from itself the inconveniences attached to the liberty of the Press, but it knows that there is no liberty possible in a country without the free and entire discussion of the acts of government. [Applause on the left.] Do you know why France wants this liberty? Because after having suffered from it she has seen from an experience of fifteen years what a government is that is not controlled by the press. [Applause on the left.] The honorable deputy then proceeded to show from the immense strides made in the arts and sciences that the thirst for information which pervaded all classes rendered a free press one of the greatest necessities of the age. In France, as well as elsewhere, this necessity was felt, and had to be complied with. As regards its political results they had the happy example of England to guide them. In attempting to control the mind as well as the will of the nation the Government attempted an impossibility. Formerly it might have spoken to them from the height of its infallibility. In the elections in the name of this infallibility it pretended to direct universal suffrage, and then, in that assembly, it wanted to direct their deliberations. Infallibility, however, was not enduring. "To the war of the Crimea," said the orator, "succeeded the war of Italy and the events of Germany and Mexico, so that to the power of time were joined at last the results of your own errors. Well, you will have to yield to those two forces, and give us real liberty; that alone is sure. It is only liberty, frankly granted, which is at once peaceable and grateful. Let me now address to you these few last words: For all governments without exception there is what is called a decisive moment; history points out the lesson to all, and all have eternally regretted to have allowed it to escape them. Well! there is history looking on and listening to us, with that formidable graver in hand with which she inscribes on brass the annals of nations. Take care that she does not rank you among those who, having it in their power to seize the decisive opportunity, have permitted it to elude them."

The honorable Deputy was warmly greeted by the members of the Opposition on descending from the tribune.

M. PINARD, Minister of the Interior—"Gentlemen, the eminent orator who has just descended from the tribune has drawn an eloquent picture of what he calls the liberties necessary to civilized social existence, individual liberty, liberty of official candidateship, and the right of public meeting. I will not touch upon any of these three subjects, but shall confine my remarks to the Press—a subject sufficiently vast. The Minister then proceeded to state that he had followed with what he called religious attention the speeches that had been delivered on this question, and he would briefly state in reply the points which, in the Government bill, separated them from the opposition, and likewise the views in which both Government and opposition jointly concurred. He denied that Government considered thought as a crime in the abstract, but contended that "As long as thought remained in the mind of the writer, or dwelt solely in his manuscript, he was only responsible for his work according to his conscience, but that the instant this thought took a tangible and material form by way of printed publication, then Society had a right to interfere with the dissemination of his opinions if likely to be productive of crime amongst the masses. Thought could become an element of complicity with crime, resulting in a breach of the penal code, especially if the crime followed the incentive to violence given by an article in the Press. In the case even when a violation of the public peace was not immediately the result, an evil thought diffused by publication might create a dangerous ferment amongst the masses. "The soul would be touched if the body was spared." The honor of a citizen might be attainted. If the respect and consideration due to the Sovereign, to citizens of every denomination, even to the most humble individual in the social scale were wrongfully assailed, then Society being attacked in the aggregate had a right to defend itself. How is this to be done? By the common law, as was said on the previous day, and by the natural law of things, urges M. THIERS in his eloquent speech of that day. What is the common law in matters of the press? There is common law when we only accuse the writer of an infringement of the law, when we apply to him the penalties enacted by the law, when we pursue him by a form of procedure common to all classes of the community. There are also two other judicial tribunals indicated by the natural law of things—the trial by jury when a grave disorder threatens the framework of society, and the summary jurisdiction of the Judge of Correctional Police for offences of minor importance, requiring prompt decision and celerity of execution. Remember, (continued the Minister,) in matters of the Press one must prosecute immediately or not at all. In dealing with offences of the Press an unity of arrangement is necessary which will permit the Judge to arrive at a decision with promptitude, and to execute with equal celerity the penalties inflicted by the Court of Law. M. PINARD then contended that the Government bill provides for both eventualities in the most efficient manner. In speaking of the influence of the Press, he continued "Is it for good, or is it for evil? Ah, gentlemen, I do not wish to raise a theoretical discussion, I will not say, like the friends of the Press, that it is the torch of enlightenment, nor with its adversaries that it is a consuming fire, I will say simply descending to the arena of practical facts that the influence of the Press may be for good or for evil, like every other product of social economy, and like every moral creation of human intelligence born of the unshackled freedom of man. In politics, the calm examination of important questions is ever a social good, but in politics, also, passionate and violent polemics are an unmitigated evil. [Applause on the Right.] I do not hesitate to say that the bent of the Press of the present day is toward violent and passionate attacks on the Administration. I admit there are writers who endeavor to stem the torrent; but that is not the question. The question before us is whether in the present moral and economical position of the Press, it does not take to the current of virulent opposition. The Press is a commercial undertaking and obeys the law of competition; preliminary authorization being removed, the journals will multiply and their readers will multiply, in proportion as the prices of sale and subscription decrease by the fatal law of competition. The Press must find subscribers; a ready sale is a question of life and death; and under the pressure of self-interest, it can no longer distinguish between good and evil. Again. Is not the editorial staff of a newspaper more or less anonymous? Does not this anonymous character double both the audacity and power of the writer? It doubles his power, because one sees a powerful party behind the editorial *secretaire de reduction*. It doubles his audacity, because it is on impunity that he reckons, and impunity makes him bold. I will add that this bias of the Press is increased by a fault common to us all. The old Gallic spirit loves irony, especially when it is not the party satirised.

It loves to attack when completely under shelter. It is in the genius of our language which is both precise and flexible, and which is admirably adapted for pointing the poisoned shafts of ridicule. Under these conditions a defence is necessary; we cannot confine it to individual feeling as M. JULES SIMON demands. It would bring us under the jurisdiction of the revolver and the sword, and to permit every one to do justice after his own fashion would be simple barbarism. [Applause on the right.] It is because we cannot adopt this alternative, that we ask you to place yourselves under the safeguard of the law." After explaining at considerable length the position of the State in modern society, M. PINARD spoke of the Government measure as liberal in principle, humane in its penalties, equitable in its jurisdiction, and purely regular in its procedure. The Minister then continued: The first thing which I remark as resulting from the bill is the enfranchisement of the individual initiative. We do not ask you what are your regrets, your memories of the past, and your hopes for the future, under what flag you served formerly, and under what colors you sail to-day. Nothing is prohibited but clandestine action; we are content with a simple declaration. It seems to me that this enfranchisement of the individual initiative constitutes true respect for liberty. [Applause on the Right.] The second element in the new law is responsibility transferred from the State to the individual by the abolition of arbitrary jurisdiction and the transference of the "delits" of the Press to the ordinary tribunals. And, finally, there is a third clause which may be termed "monopoly destroyed." The law is liberal in principle in spite of the caution-money and the stamp-duty. The caution-money exacted is not a preventive measure, it is a legitimate guarantee. A journal which is every day placed in a position in which it may inflict deep wounds not only on the State, but on private individuals, ought evidently to repair the injuries which it causes. Where would be the guarantee if the caution-money did not exist? I would much prefer impunity, which is only want of foresight, to making a plaything of our tribunals, or to exerting all the power of the State in order to pronounce a condemnation which could never be executed. The caution-money clause has existed in all legislation on the Press, in laws of 1819 and in 1828; and even under the Republic in presence of universal suffrage, its reënactment was energetically demanded and obtained by M. MARIE. A single word on the stamp duty. It is a legitimate impost. The journal is a private individual enterprise, which ought to pay its quota toward the national treasury. [Denials on the left and vigorous marks of adhesion on the right.] The impotency of judicial decisions is the abasement of the social power. This is what justifies the caution-money. I contend that it is still more necessary, in presence of the actual law, which suppresses personal imprisonment. The caution-money must remain in the Government bill, because it is the personification of the newspaper, its civil *status*, its tangible form, palpable and material. In spite of the caution-money the journals have augmented in rapid progression.

M. PINARD than proceeded to defend the penal clauses of the bill—namely, fine, suppression, suspension, and electoral incapacity, which had all been vigorously attacked by preceding speakers. Noticing M. PELLETAN's reflections on the Parisian magistracy, he continued—Do you wish another proof of the independence of the French magistracy? Behold the prestige which surrounds them, those men who have condemned so many of their fellow creatures to the penalties of the law, those men who ought to have roused so much hatred. Behold the prestige which follows them in private life when they quit their career, struck down by fatigue or old age. They are protected in their retirement by the sole remembrance of the independence with which they exercised their judicial functions, and which now no longer cover them. [Numerous marks of approbation.] I have said enough upon the legal bearing of the new law; I have now a word to add with respect to the mode of procedure. I have said the law was liberal in its principle; I have said that it was humane in its penalty; I have said that it was equitable in its jurisdiction. I add that it is vigilant in its procedure. I say that it establishes equality of defence and attack between the parties, and prescribes celerity in the dispatch of business. In regard to those who desire more, who indulge in violent attacks, and who cast discredit on power and dishonor on families, the law must be severe and serious, and we say to the great Conservative Party, "Stand firm, we are behind you to sustain you." [Applause.] To act otherwise would be to abdicate, it would be to recede, and the powers that recede have to calculate the consequences of their acts, and to anticipate what will be the judgment of history, which is always severe against those who sacrifice to an ephemeral popularity by compromising their dignity; the powers which recede, gentlemen, are, in the eyes of brave men, as culpable as citizens who rebel. [Loud applause, which was continued as the honorable Minister descended the Tribune.

The President—Does the Chamber wish the discussion to be adjourned over to-morrow?

Cries of "Yes," "yes."

The adjournment was accordingly pronounced.

Horrible Tragedy in Canada—An Insane Mother Murders her Five Children With an Ax.

From the Pembroke (Canada) Observer, Feb. 7.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of Canadian journalists to have to chronicle an occurrence equalling in horror and magnitude that which we are about faintly to describe. In the township of Alice, near the town of Pembroke, Ontario, live, or rather lived, a German family by the name of WEBBER. The family consisted of the father—a tailor, who earned his living by working round among his neighbors—his wife and six children. The father is said to be a peaceable and industrious man, and his wife had the reputation of being a kind and affectionate mother, though some years before she had exhibited symptoms of insanity; two daughters, the eldest about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and four sons, made up their family. On Friday last, 31st ult., the father being out at work, the eldest daughter went out to milk the cows, but before she got through was called into the house by her mother. On reaching there she was startled to find her mother standing in the entrance with an ax, and remarking to her, "They are all dead," or words to that effect; but on looking into the house, the horrible sight of her younger sister and brothers lying around the room, gashed and bleeding, met her eyes, and she fled in wild terror to one of the neighbors. It was said that the mother was making demonstrations to make her a victim also, but she got out of her way in time to prevent it. Word of the horrible affair was soon afterward received in Pembroke, when Dr. MCKENZIE, coroner, repaired to the place, and held an inquest at once, after which the woman was conveyed to the jail in Pembroke, to await further proceedings on the part of the authorities. Three of the children were dead when the Coroner arrived at the scene of the tragedy, another died while the inquest was being held. Four of them were buried on Sunday last. The spectacle, when the inquest commenced, is described as sickening and pitiable in the extreme. Three of the children were already cold in death, and the other two, barely alive, were lying where they had fallen, with the ghastly wounds in their heads, precluding the possibility of recovery. One of these yet alive, had, in addition, part of one hand cut off, the little thing having, probably, mechanically clasped its hand over its head to ward off the descending blow. Since her commitment the wretched woman has come to her usual senses, but save a few half meaningless expressions, has said very little in connection with the affair, and is not apparently disposed to speak at all on the subject. Her mental agony appears to be excessive as evinced by constant moaning and rocking too and fro, while the tearless eye seemed to denote an extremity of inward suffering too great to be relieved by tears.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Alabama Claims—Reply to Historicus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg once more to trespass on your columns in reply to "Historicus," and for brevity I shall do that as before, rather in the form of notes than of essay.

"He (Mr. SEWARD) says: 'The blockade is to be enforced according to the recognized rules of Public law.' And this is the Minister who now says that it was a closing of the ports by municipal laws."

I do not see that the two things are not reconcilable. The ports were "closed" by municipal law; that was the right of closure; but once closed, egress and ingress were to be regulated by the law of nations; that was for self-protection, for public warning and to prevent reclamation.

"It is Mr. SEWARD who, on May 4, 1861, nine days before the Queen's proclamation * * * designates the United States of America as *belligerents*, and the English nation as *neutrals*."

Precisely. I have examined this before, and found nothing to justify cavil, far less the increasing acrimony of "Historicus," which in the present letter approaches closely to the verge of insolence. But, admit it all; admit that Mr. SEWARD was not careful enough (forgetting the character of the nation he had to deal with) to use words of different import, what has it to do with the subject of complaint, viz.: That the Queen's proclamation was "an act of wrongful intervention without sanction of the law of nations."

"And * * * we are required by the same man to submit to arbitration the question whether we owe reparation to America for asserting on the 13th of May that the United States were belligerent and England neutral."

No, for hastening to take advantage of a state of things which were yet but in inception, and not waiting, as both comity and decency required, till they had developed themselves in a positive form.

After citing from Mr. SEWARD's dispatches to certain of our Ministers abroad, the critic proceeds to tell us:

"He has placed it" (the point on which insurrection becomes civil war) "at the moment when the President 'sent forth his appeal to the patriotism of the people,' *i. e.*, his proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, calling out 75,000 men, issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and *exactly four weeks before the date of the Queen's proclamation*. And yet that proclamation was precipitate!"

Special pleading again. Mr. SEWARD's dispatches, sent to foreign Ministers of our Government, are business records belonging to ourselves. We may open them to inspection; now is it not they that are to be considered the public exponents to foreign nations; nor can foreign nations cite against ourselves any but those declarations which go to them directly. "Historicus," conscious of the unsoundness of his great client's cause, is willing to play the pettifogger, and like a false critic, a "word-catcher that preys on syllables," sets sense and right behind a mass of verbiage, and bids the court consider the private language of the plaintiff and say whether, having so expressed himself in private to his own servants, he can come forward and claim redress of the defendant, who never knew of these words and whose conduct was governed by motives and by principles that could not have been prompted or been influenced by any language whether public or private.

In brief, the case is simply this: Mr. SEWARD complained of certain acts—complained, of course, after those acts were committed. Now, then, "Historicus" comes forward and pretends to justify those acts by a reference to certain papers which were not known to his Government, and, therefore, could not have afforded justification of, or pretext for, those acts. The Queen's Ministers did not wait to know or to ask what would be our conduct, but, immediately on the news received from Lord LYONS, eagerly proclaimed neutrality, recognizing the rebels as belligerents, and thus encouraging them to hold out, perhaps with the *implied* promise of something more than moral support, and which, by the by, they did effectually receive, were the actual cause of the prolongation of the war, with its myriads of slaughtered men and its untold millions of property lost forever. If those fools, the Fenians, were to besiege continuously a single fortress, and we should, some weeks, after, accepting the situation as one of "flagrant war," acknowledge them as belligerents and proclaim our own neutrality, we should do no worse than did Great Britain; but, in not providing them with ships, and not taking up their loans, discriminating in their favor in the public Press against the loans of the British Government, we should do a great deal better.

As for the argument of the Supreme Court, so triumphantly cited[*], it does not alter the case. No one doubts that there was war. That is not the question. The question is, whether the Government of England, in precipitating its decision, did not render itself responsible for all the consequences. She herself, in her own case, would have made it a *casus belli*, as in fact it was. Have we then no right to insist upon the motives of that decision, when claiming indemnity for its consequences? This is the whole point, and no sophistry of a thousand Temple lawyers can cobweb over the plain, honest, English good sense of Lord HOBART, so as to make its real substance and clear proportions unrecognizable.

AMERICUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1868.

[*] And so falsely made to imply "that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was *issued on just and sufficient grounds*, and at A PERFECTLY APPROPRIATE PERIOD." [!!!] His concluding point, "If when you have not only got in writing *the confession of your adversary that he has no claim against you*, but have, further, a judicial decision in his own country, recorded at his instance, *which authoritatively disproves his pretension*, you are again to submit *the same question* to arbitration," &c., is something more, and something less, than a *petitio principii*.

The Alabama Claims—Grounds for Our Demands.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to say a few words concerning the communication of your correspondent "Americus." The claims for damages done by the *Alabama* are so just that it is a pity that we should delude ourselves into demands too extensive to be supported by facts, and so really put ourselves as much in the wrong as our worst enemies could wish. It is the habit of many writers, now-a-days, to indulge in vague and wordy denunciations, evading the points at issue, and hiding the facts under a vail of assumption; but we ought not to allow the *Alabama* question to be obscured with a cloud of patriotic dust. Let us give the letter of "Americus" a few random touches.

The assertion that "Historicus knows in his heart that the British Government was guilty," &c., &c., is really unwarrantable. How can "Americus" say any such thing if he is not most intimately acquainted with the man. It may feel very pleasant to say, but it proves nothing, and can only be one of those vague denunciations just mentioned. In his definition of the word "neutral," "Americus" reminds me of the argument of certain paper-money advocates, some time ago, that a bit of paper intrinsically worth nothing is a dollar, because they choose to call it so. It is surely understood by all of us that the word "neutral," as used in State documents, has but one meaning—that assigned to it by "Historicus." As to the signification of the word "blockade," no one can fairly dispute the definition made by international law. If, as "Americus" says, "the insurrection had not assumed such extension as to concern any foreign people at all," why was it necessary that Mr. SEWARD should explain, for the guidance of neutral nations, the manner in which the blockade would be enforced? It seems to me that Great Britain was bound by its duty to its people to notify them in proper form concerning that blockade as soon as possible after it had received sure information, whether official or otherwise, of its declaration by the United States; thus they might expect to be secured from troublesome complications. By the way, how can a man be disingenuous in saying that a blockade enforced upon principles recognized by the law of nations is a blockade upon those principles? "Americus" thinks he is. As to the so-called premature recognition, the facts indicated by "Historicus" seem to close debate, though I might say that the term "premature" of itself argues a thing that must sooner or later come to pass.

If our Government had closed the ports by municipal law all would have been well; but it did not do so—I appeal to the facts cited by "Historicus" and to his letter which appears in your columns this morning—and the proclamation of neutrality was a necessary consequence of the declaration of blockade.

We have an impregnable claim for damages done by the *Alabama*, because, after her unlawful escape to sea, the British were not justified in admitting her into any of their ports, except as a capture made by themselves for violation of their law. This is the point that "Historicus" judiciously lets alone, and our representatives foolishly smother her in their eagerness to grasp at what they cannot justly claim. The remarks of "Americus" about moral considerations do not demolish facts, and certainly do not prove that the "arguments of 'Historicus' fall before the logic of simple facts and the reasoning of common sense." Seeing that those arguments are founded on facts altogether, we may properly suppose that this last well-worded sentiment of "Americus" is intended more as a flight of fancy than a logical conclusion.

Apologizing to you for thus occupying your space, may I appeal to the American people to vindicate their national honesty, and deal with foreign questions not in the loose and cunning way of internal politics, but in the straightforward manner in which I think we have treated them in former times.

As to the talk of enforcing unjust demands when we had our armor on, I beg to subscribe myself

A PEACEABLE MAN.

Homeopathy vs. Allopathy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very important that both the professional and lay public should have correct views of the allopathic and homeopathic systems of medicine.

In the REGULAR or *allopathic* school medicines are given which act *differently* from the action of the disease to be cured. And this difference may not be so great as to amount to antagonism (for antagonism is merely the greatest degree of difference,) or so *slight* as to merge into similarity (for similarity is not identity, but always presupposes or includes some difference.)

The allopathic *dose* varies from the *smallest* quantity, which exerts an *alterative* action upon disease up to the longest which is ever required to palliate or cure. It should never be absurdly small nor dangerously large.

Within these broad limits, which are co-extensive with those of the general principles and practice of medicine, there is full scope for the greatest freedom of thought and action of every rational and practical medical man.

In the homeopathic school medicines are given which act similarly to the action of the disease. "Like cures like." And this similarity must be so great that there is no perceptible difference between the two; for, as soon as any material or tangible difference can be detected between the action of a medicine and that of the disease it is given to cure, the medicine is no longer homeopathic, but allopathic.

The homeopathic dose must also be too small to exert an alterative action upon the disease; for, as soon as it is made large enough to do this, it becomes an allopathic dose.

Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF, in his address to the State Homeopathic Medical Society, (reported in the TIMES of February 14,) says: "The subject of doses, which has been creating some discussion among us, (the Homeopathists,) should be left to the experience of every physician, and not permitted to mar our harmony. For it is not the dose which constitutes homeopathy, but the principle that "like cures like." Hence, if it is allowable to use moderately large doses in correct homeopathic practice, this forms one bond of union, sympathy and compromise with the regular school. And, if like acts upon and cures like, not merely because it acts similarly, but because it also acts somewhat differently; then there is another bond of harmony with those physicians who give remedies which act differently from this action of the disease.

If the Homeopathists have discovered any new and useful remedies, it will be very easy for regular physicians to use them in small allopathic doses which are practically equivalent to large homeopathic quanties. And if the Homeopathists have rejected any useful allopathic medicines, simply because they suppose that they do not act sufficiently like the disease to accord with the so-called homeopathic law, "like cures like," then they should remember that no remedy can cure any disease unless it act, somewhat differently, and may cure if it acts very differently from the disease.

P.

A Useful Charity.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with considerable satisfaction the remarks on Temperance contained in an admirable article in a recent issue of your journal. In your conclusions, that legislative enactments are not the appliances for making men sober and moral, but that such a result is rather to be looked for from the operations of Young Men's Christian Associations, and such humanizing societies I heartily concur. Permit me to mention a few facts which have come under my personal observation, which I think practically illustrate the truth of your views. The Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery, has, for some months past, supplied, each Sunday morning, a comfortable breakfast to the helplessly poor who have to seek a lodging in the Police Stations. Among these are to be found many whose present misery proceeds from drink, who, even in their deep poverty—so great is the morbid craving—would spend the few cents they might possess in liquor, and who find means to obtain it on Sundays in spite of stringent Excise laws. To such, wholesome Christian advice is given, but that is not all. Those who desire to renew the fatal habit are supplied with a material help in a remedy which is gratuitously furnished by a gentleman who regularly attends these meetings. The results in every case have been of the happiest kind. The respected Superintendent of this institution, and all who take an interest in such reforms, including the present writer, have had proof after proof of the perfect efficacy of the conjoint action of kindly sympathy and encouragement with this valuable auxiliary in restoring the fallen. In conclusion, I would say that, as you justly observed, the teaching of self-respect and the instilling of better and higher notions will accomplish what legislation can never do. The work of reform or preservation must be outward from within.

Yours, respectfully,
A READER.

Soldiers' Relief on Washington's Birthday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The patrons of the Relief Bureau of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Agency have decided to distribute, upon the occasion of WASHINGTON's birthday, on the 22d inst., some relief among the most needy of our disabled veterans and their families, and also the widows, orphans and heirs of deceased soldiers and sailors. Owing to the necessitous condition of that most interesting class of people, during the present severe Winter, there will be no entertainment, as on previous occasions, but a distribution of more substantial relief, consisting of one week's provisions for each applicant found entitled to it. Five hundred tickets of admission for relief are now ready for delivery by Col. HERMAN, Manager of the Agency, No. 139 Canal-street, corner Bowery, to applicants in person, who must produce a proper credentials, such as pension or discharge papers, or other official documents. The tickets will be issued on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, and on Monday, Thursday and Friday of the next, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Persons desirous of contributing to this charitable object can send their donations, either of provisions or money, the former to the Manager of the Soldiers' Agency, and the latter to JAY COOKE & Co., or SAXTON, RAYMOND & Co., bankers of this City, or to F. C. FIELD, Esq., Receiving Teller at the United States Assistant Treasurer's office, 11 Wall-street.

H.

The Famine in Tunis and Elsewhere—It Should Be Relieved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although before this article may reach your readers the contributions of the benevolent may be formally solicited in behalf of the sufferers by famine in Tunis, as well as in Germany, yet I would beg leave to urge, in a few words, that generous offerings be made. From the representations promulgated through the State Department, it appears that the privation is severe in Tunis, and that mortality to the extent of even 200 in one day had resulted. The duty is clear that we should afford such aid as we can; but it is more pressing when we consider that, by timely benefactions, the prejudices nurtured by differences of race and creed may be greatly softened. How desirable it is that we should commend our Protestant Christianity by the generous responses of love, in the hour of need and anguish, when we are blessed in abundance but other nations or communities are afflicted. We can count with stronger hope for the continuance of Providential favors when we are mindful of the obligations of charity resting upon us, and have thus smoothed the way for the advancement of pure religion in regions where its light is shut out or shaded.

G. H.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 16, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The dinner to Admiral Farragut is characterized as a grand affair by the dispatches relating to it published in another column. The speeches and sentiments were all indicative of the friendly relation of the two countries.

The truth of the announcement of the death of the Earl of Derby and Judge Shee, made in London and in this City yesterday, has been officially denied.

The statements relative to the suspicious movements of the Egyptian corps of the Abyssinian expedition are not confirmed by the latest advices.

The Cunard mail steamship *Palmyra*, from Liverpool Feb. 1 and Queenstown Feb. 2, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday. In the House the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case was resumed. Mr. Samuel E. Smith, the contestant, addressed the House at length in favor of his claim to the seat. He contended that as Mr. Brown, who received a majority of votes, had been declared ineligible, the votes cast for him should not have been considered in the count, and that as he (Smith) received a majority of all others cast, he was entitled to the seat. After a general debate, the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Smith was entitled to the seat, and authorizing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy existed in the representation of that State, was adopted without a division. The correspondence between Gens. Grant and Hancock relative to the removal of the New-Orleans Councilmen was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It will be found in full in other columns of the TIMES this morning. Mr. Paine rose to a question of privilege, and denied in the most emphatic manner the sensation reports telegraphed to a New-York paper relative to what occurred between members of the Committee on Reconstruction, when the question of impeachment was recently under consideration. He said there was not a shadow of truth in the whole report. In Committee of the Whole the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed for some time, but the House adjourned without disposing of it.

GENERAL.

At a a donation party on the 6th inst., at the house of Rev. A. P. Field, in Russellville, Boone County, Ill., while a party of forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen were gathered in a single room to hear some music, the floor gave way and they were precipitated into the cellar, carrying with them the stove, Piano, lights, &c. To add to the horror, a blaze was soon discovered among the ruins, from the stove. Luckily, that portion of the party which escaped the catastrophe, obtained water and put out the fire, and the sufferers were released without any serious damage to any one, although nearly every person was more or less bruised.

On Wednesday morning the citizens of Scranton, Penn., were startled by the announcement that the "Oxford Mines" had been suddenly submerged with water from the Lackawanna River, and that one hundred miners had been drowned. The mine was being worked under the bed of the river, and the miners had unawares approached too near the river's bed, and during a blast an orifice five feet square was formed, through which the waters of the river rushed in torrents. Fortunately the miners were all saved, only one being at all injured, and he not fatally.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of last week says that workmen are engaged in putting cables over the river for the new Suspension Bridge at that place. The ice-bridge, instead of being a formidable rival, is a most valuable aid in this work. The first wire cable was thrown across from the Canada side on Monday. It is a two-inch wire rope, and is intended as the pioneer of the large cable, which will be thrown over the chasm when milder weather comes.

Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, has rendered a decision, asserting the right of a broker, when he is directed to purchase stock on time for a customer, to place such stock in his own name and retain it in such condition until it is settled for: also, asserting that it is not necessary that the broker should keep on hand, during the pendency of the contract, the identical stock purchased; but that he complies with his contract when he retains under his complete control, ready for delivery to the customers whenever called for, an equivalent number of shares.

A German named Frederick Rosche, and his paramour, Dora Swartz, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice White, of Hoboken, on a charge of abducting a German servant girl named Anne Rupp, and enticing her to a house of prostitution, at No. 285 Broome-street, New-York.

The revolution in the southern part of Hayti, we learn from Havana despatches, has become general. Gen. Solomon, the present Minister to the European Courts, has been proclaimed President in place of Salnave, against whose authority all the principal towns have rebelled.

News from South America, received in Lisbon and England, sets forth the fact that the cholera was still raging in Buenos Ayres, and that much sickness prevailed in the camps of both the armies. No fighting had occurred. The revolt in Santa Fè, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful.

In order to keep the College from political influence, Mr. John A. Barclay, surviving executor of the will of Stephen Girard, joins with several prominent citizens of Philadelphia in a prayer that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania hereafter appoint trustees of the College to represent the City of Philadelphia.

The inquest on the bodies of James Brough and Edward Conroy, killed in the recent explosion of paraffine oil works, at South Brooklyn, was resumed last evening. The jury found that the deceased came to their death by the accidental explosion of a still.

The Joint Special Committee on the Penitentiary of the Tennessee Legislature will, it is understood, recommend the immediate pardon of between 200 and 300 convicts, mostly colored, sentenced for petty offences and specially long terms.

Gen. Logan has positively declined being a candidate for Governor of Illinois. Hon. S. S. Marshall, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of the same State, announces himself as a candidate for reëlection.

Both branches of the State Legislature were in session yesterday, but without transacting any business of importance adjourned to Tuesday evening the 25th inst.

Two cooper-shops, owned by A. W. Sprague, were burned yesterday morning at Augusta, Me. Loss $5000. This is the sixth time this gentleman has lost his property by incendiaries.

Gov. Stevenson, it is announced, has withdrawn from the contest for the vacant Kentucky United States Senatorship.

The rumors of the prevalence of cholera at Cedar Keys, Florida, has turned out to be untrue. The deaths which occurred there recently very suddenly, and under circumstances to excite fears of its being cholera, were caused by the use of poisoned whisky.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to remove the State capital from Madison to Milwaukee, and to convert the present capital into a hospital for the insane.

Resolutions for the submission of the negro suffrage question to the people have been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Tuesday next is assigned for the trials of the conductors on the Concord Railroad, charged with retaining fares to a large amount.

Gen. J. B. Steedman has resigned the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in New-Orleans, to take effect May 15.

A meeting of Aldermen and citizens of Brooklyn was held at the Common Council Room, Brooklyn, yesterday. The object of the meeting was to consider a resolution come to by a committee of the Common Council to loan $3,000,000 to a company, for the erection of a bridge across the East River. Several speeches were delivered for and against the project, and the meeting terminated without any conclusion having been come to.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions to remove the Broadway Bridge and to appropriate $2,000 for portraits of Mayor Hoffman and Ex-Mayor Gunther were laid over. The sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the celebration of Washington's birthday. The communication from the Mayor, urging the commencement of the work of extending Church-street, was referred to the Committee on Law.

The trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., before the Board of Presbyters, was resumed yesterday morning. Addresses were delivered by counsel on either side. The chapel was crowded, hundreds going away unable to obtain admission. At the close of the address of counsel for the respondent, Mr. Parker, the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge Benedict charged yesterday the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, Eastern District. He specially alluded to cases of violations of the Revenue Law, which, he said, had become notorious, and was confined not alone to the not paying of taxes on whisky, but had extended itself to other classes of merchandise.

At the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday a young man named Reilly, aged about 25 years, was found guilty of the offence of having attempted to criminally assault a child named Hannah Friel, aged only 10 years. He was sentenced to four years and eight months imprisonment.

Solomon Cohen was yesterday convicted in the United States Precinct Court, Judge Benedict, of making fraudulent returns in his business of manufacturing cigars.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the extension of Laurens-street to Fifth-avenue, held their final session yesterday.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the preparation of the Corporation Manual for 1868, and the printing of 15,000 copies.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 15, was 448, or 46 more than during the previous week.

Our thanks are as usual, due Purser R. W. Albert, of the Havana steamship *Morro Castle*, for many courtesies. The purser of the steamship *Brunette* will also accept our acknowledgement for favors rendered.

The Alabama Arbitration.

With the assembly of Parliament in its usual February session, the *Alabama* claims will doubtless receive fresh and thorough discussion. Mr. Lefevre does not, it seems, propose to call them up before the 4th of March; but there is ground for supposing that whenever Parliament discusses the subject, it will be comparatively *de novo*, and with special reference to its practical settlement. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that in the diplomatic controversy ultimatums were exchanged on both sides, at so early a stage as to compromise both Governments, and to leave little room for adjustment without beginning all over again.

On our side of the water it may be well to look at the way in which arbitration must practically be effected, if effected at all, and to calculate our chances. The arbiter will unquestionably be a European Power—England would consent to no other, even were any other advisable for us. France and Austria are of course out of the question, and probably Russia. The arbiter will doubtless be a German Power, and most likely Prussia. Now, in submitting a question of international law to arbitration, the uniform practice, induced by the very necessity of the case, is for the Government so selected to refer the decision to distinguished international lawyers for professional opinion. It is not a matter for the administrative power to decide; it belongs neither to executive nor to legislative functions, but to judicial; and nothing is more certain than that the question will be decided strictly in accordance with the rules of international law.

If this be so, let us see what our chances would be on the question of the moral support given to the Confederacy by the Queen's Proclamation—supposing for a moment that England should yield to our demands, and submit that point to the Court. We believe a difficulty would be experienced at the outset in putting that matter in any such form of words as to raise a definite issue, of which the Court would take cognizance. Yet the issue must certainly be made up with precision before the Court convenes—the arbiter will not define it for himself. It is extremely questionable whether any international lawyer would undertake to decide what influence, if any, so remote and indefinite a matter as the recognition of the Confederacy had upon the building of the *Alabama*, or her subsequent career. Even if the learned jurisconsults would consider such an influence, they would be stopped at the letter of the Queen's Proclamation, which was one of neutrality.

There is another point, too, which we sometimes forget, and that is the very different light in which the alleged conduct of England may appear to European international lawyers, and to our own. *We* have a theory of our Government, but it is not the theory which generally prevailed in Europe at the time the rebellion broke out. The whole tendency of our diplomacy for years before secession, was to impress European Powers with the idea of the possibility of secession. It was not so much the compact nation as the collection of States that they saw in our Republic. We may confidently point *now* to our Union, and show the world what it means. But the question is not what the Union is and was, but what it seemed to be to England in 1861. Now let us remember that, in appealing to any European Power as arbiter, we appeal to one which must regard the question of the recognition of the Confederacy from the European, that is to say from the English, and not the American, standpoint. That arbiter would admit our interpretation and assertion of our position to-day, but it might acquit England of malevolence or hostility in the blunder it made in 1861. It might even find ground for justifying England for believing that State sovereignty was a doctrine of the American system, and accordingly for recognizing the South.

We shall do well not to count too much on our arbiter for decisions on a point of international law of this sort, even supposing, which is unlikely, that it would judge it material to the question of the *Alabama* claims.

The Fenians in Ireland.

The news from Ireland is anything but pacific. The attacks of the mob on the Police of Cork show that, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government to suppress the disorder, the spirit of lawlessness and incendiarism is as rife as ever in that Island, and it is impossible to overrate the importance of the bearing of these incidents upon the whole question of Fenianism. No one can affect to doubt any longer the true character of the conspiracy, or to deny that the British Government will be perfectly justifiable in using any means which may be necessary to crush it out.

The explosion at Clerkenwell, the numerous riots since then, and particularly the news we refer to, show what sort of people England has to deal with. The organization, it would appear, is composed of secret societies like those which have played so terrible a part in the politics of several Continental States, and especially in those of Italy and France during the last two generations, and which have been for nearly a century the curse of Ireland. Such bodies have a standard of right and wrong entirely peculiar to themselves. Their society becomes their nation. Its laws become the measure of right and wrong. Its commands are to be obeyed even when they prescribe the most revolting crimes, and those crimes, when committed, are regarded as virtuous actions.

That Ireland has grievances, and grievances of the saddest and most serious nature; that England ought to govern Ireland in conformity, to some extent at least, to Irish wishes and ideas, in harmony with the genius of the people, no one can doubt. Give them what they reasonably ask for, not what the English think suitable for them; let them be judges in their own concerns—in fact, let them alone, keep down turbulence and disorder, be patient and be firm, give time for the causes that are now gradually working out their salvation to operate and show their fruits. But this don't suit them. They must have independence, and any act done for the purpose of securing that object, and of overthrowing the English Government is laudable, even if it should involve any quantity of that which, by every civilized nation, is regarded as crime. It is impossible that this course of conduct can be pursued systematically without sooner or later bringing those who adopt it into collision with the law. The English Government has declared its intention to suppress the organization at all hazards, and whatever expense or trouble or blood it may entail, it is pretty certain to go on and to make all whom it concerns aware of the fact that treason cannot be permitted, and that it is altogether impossible to regard Irish independence as an open question, or to permit steps to be taken toward obtaining it, or disposing men's minds toward it.

There is a point in all political disputes beyond which there is no room for discussion, and that point, as between Her Majesty's Government and the Fenians, is reached as soon as the sovereignty of her Government is deliberately questioned. Conspirators against the integrity of the United Kingdom are public enemies. Every attempt or deed to dismember it, is a crime, and must be punished with such severity as circumstances may require. This is clearly the position of the English Government, and it is perfectly certain to be sustained in it by the English people.

The New Thoroughfare Question.

The *World* of yesterday, in taking up the proposition we lately broached for the opening of Sixth-avenue instead of Fifth, and the prolongation of the former so as to connect with the lower part of the City, supports the main idea, but suggests some modification in details. It proposes, for example, to

> "Accommodate both the Fifth and Sixth avenue extensions by one opening; to widen Laurens-street on the westerly side, so as to make it 100 feet wide; to sweep round the corner of Bleecker-street on a quadrant line; to widen Bleecker-street to 100 feet; to curve the corner of Thompson-street, and widen Thompson-street on the east side so as to send an avenue 100 feet wide across Washington-square to meet the Fifth-avenue; to make another northerly curve from Bleecker-street at Macdougal, cutting across Minetta-street so as to meet the lower end of the Sixth-avenue. This would accommodate both the Fifth and Sixth avenues."

This strikes us as being a good plan in itself, the chief objection being that it would be somewhat more winding than the one we proposed—the latter being perhaps among the most economical of the nearly straight routes yet suggested. It should be observed, however, in this connection, that even the proposed Fifth-avenue extension does not join immediately that avenue, but it comes in somewhat to the westward.

The thoroughfare we alluded to may be briefly described as a southerly extension of Sixth-avenue, from the lower end, taking the whole or parts of Minetta-street, Minetta-lane, Hancock-street, Congress (formerly Smith) street, Macdougal-street, Clark-street, Sullivan-street and St. John's-lane. We have already given a brief reference to the advantages of this route, but these may be at once more tersely and sweepingly summed up as follows:

First—It will create a great thoroughfare where one is imperatively needed, there being now none such between Hudson-street and Broadway.

Second—It will take in and render available several small streets and alleys that are now of little use for travel, and are mere receptacles for dirt and garbage.

Third—It will form a stem or trunk street, from which streets now existing streets will naturally branch out at different angles on both sides.

Fourth—The proposed extension will follow a natural ridge, so that there will be little or no alteration of the existing street level, or any interference with the present drainage.

Fifth—It would make four new angles or new blocks of building land.

Sixth—The property through which the proposed extension would be run, is all poorly improved at present, and a great part of it to all practical purposes is not improved at all. There is, as anybody may see by visiting it, much back building, on account of the depth of existing lots. Accordingly the reduction in the size of the lots by widening streets would be an actual benefit. At present the locality is in great part filled with small stables, and the flimsiest and most objectionable tenement-houses.

Seventh—The extension would *cost* comparatively *very little*, independently of the enhancement of the value of the property adjoining.

Eighth—The extension could not fail to greatly enhance the value of a large district lying on either side of it.

Ninth—It would also enhance the value of a large district lying near the present end of Sixth-avenue, particularly that formerly included in Greenwich village, lying west of Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue. To this part of the City it would furnish the directest possible communication with the portion of the City below the Park.

Tenth—It would bring the plan of this part of the City into symmetry with the plan of the parts adjoining it, so that the system of streets in this part could be more easily comprehended and numbered. At present the plan of this locality is notoriously intricate.

Eleventh—The business character of the part of the City above Canal-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street, may be expected to change within a very few years. For this reason the extension may now be less inconvenient than it will certainly be hereafter.

It may be added to these heads of arguments in favor of a Sixth-avenue extension like that above proposed, that this is not a recent or insufficiently-matured plan, having been proposed early in 1865; and very probably it would have then been acted upon had not the Street Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom the project was referred, ceased to feel the interest in west-side improvements which had just previously been aroused. At that time substantially the same points were urged in its favor.

Our main object, however, at the present time is less to urge this particular thoroughfare than to set forth some of the guiding principles which may be laid down for *any* new thoroughfare to be constructed in the quarter now under discussion. We believe that the points we have urged could very easily be adopted as a guide, also, for street improvements in general, and that much money and labor and inconvenience would be saved by adhering to them. The *World* correctly says, as we admit, that the route just proposed would absorb a very long line of private property. But the answer to this objection is, that the property in question is of less value as it now stands than half the amount in mere quantity by some other proposed lines.

We have already also stated the objection of want of straightness which might be raised against this extension, and have met it by showing that absolute straightness in so large an undertaking should be a secondary consideration. It is a quality often desirable in itself, and especially in laying out a new city; but in improving an old city it often costs more than it comes to.

The modifications suggested by the *World* could very well be incorporated on any plan of a Sixth-avenue extension, the mere question being as to which route, in the few deviations of plan, would be most desirable. With regard to the advantages of opening the Avenue to the lower part of the City, we presume that there can be little question.

Our Wharves and Piers.

The question of improving our wharves and piers is again agitated in the Legislature, and the relief which is so imperatively needed in this direction will, we trust, no longer be withheld. The importance of the subject, in its bearings upon the growth and material prosperity of the City, is paramount. In spite of this fact, of which no person can be ignorant, the Legislature, for years past, has shamefully neglected to intervene in behalf of the vital interests of the City—allowing the wants of the entire commercial community to suffer for the benefit of a few favored individuals. Through this lack of legislation and of well-organized management, most of the wharves and piers have fallen into a state of dilapidation, and the abuses connected with their control have imposed an onerous burden upon the commerce of the port, as well as hindered the commercial development of the City.

An appeal is again made to the Legislature to remedy the evil, and the facts are presented in such a shape that there can be no valid reason for a refusal to give them attention. A committee of the best-known merchants, lawyers and shipowners of this City—composed of a hundred men who were especially selected from the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens' Association, and the Shipowners' Association, not alone for their private worth, but also for their experience and practical knowledge of what is desired in the premises—have carefully considered the subject, and have given their views of the requirements of the case to the Legislature. These views have been embodied in a bill, the passage of which is recommended; and it may safely be assumed, from the character and ability of the framers of the proposed law, that it fully meets the reforms which are demanded.

The principal feature of the legislation which is urged places the entire control of the wharves and piers in the hands of a Board of Direction. This is undoubtedly the proper method of disposing of the matter. A Board so constituted would protect the rights of all concerned. It would regulate the rates of wharfage, compel the owners of wharf property to keep it in repair, and sensibly lessen the delays and losses to which business men are subjected by the overcrowding of the river-streets, by introducing a system of classification in the various branches of commerce—assigning certain localities to a specific line of freights.

The only opponents of this bill are the members of the Wharf-owners' Association, whose objection is found in the fact that two or three of the most valuable piers and slips of the East River, belonging to private parties, are taken up by canal boats, to the exclusion of other craft, and that the rates of wharfage paid by them, as fixed by law, are so small as to be scarcely worth collecting, while the dues generally are so low that it is impossible to keep wharf property in repair from the receipts. They complain that the bill to which we have alluded does not remedy their grievances, and they favor another, which proposes to increase the rates. Granting that their objections are well-founded, and that the wharf dues here are lower than at any other seaport of the Union, we do not consider that the interests of the wharf-owners can be better protected than by the law which is framed by the Citizens' Association. The fact is, that a commission of just such a character as the one asked for, having entire control of the wharves and piers, would fix upon a scale of port charges which would be equitable for all concerned.

At least one good result would follow the passage of the law. That system of bribery, which now is general, in the matter of supplying vessels with berths, would be at once abolished. Although the wharf rates of this port are lower than those of any other city, it is a notorious fact that the charges here exceed those of any port in the world. This is solely due to the dishonesty and cupidity of the persons who are appointed to assign dock accommodation to the shipping. This evil has been for years a disgrace to the metropolis, and, probably more than anything else, it has stood in the way of the legislative reforms which the subject has so long demanded.

Emerson and Ruskin.

These men are very much unlike; and they are only put together here because they are literary men and deep thinkers—each in his own way—and because Mr. Emerson has been just delivering a lecture at Stamford, and Mr. Ruskin has been addressing letters to an "English Working Man," and a comparison or parallel is in this way suggested. Here we have Mr. Ruskin, an artistic genius, an Englishman brought up in the midst of a polished old aristocracy, in a society of conventions and traditions, writing like a Democrat—very earnest, very forward, and very revolutionary. On the other hand, we find the man of the young world, an American, in a simple New-England farmstead—we hope Mr. Emerson has a farm, or large kitchen-garden at least, for, if he has not, our comparison "shall halt for it," as Hamlet says—writing and speaking like a very academical Old World critic, of pure reason and intellect, and the surface peculiarities of men in good society. Both are friends of progress, and would make the world better than it is; but Emerson prefers to stand at a calm didactic distance from it, and make his commentaries on what everybody is doing, while Ruskin goes right into the *melee* with an eager face of action and interference, and tries to show what should be done and how it should be done.

In his recent lecture at Stamford, Mr. Emerson talked in his usual attractive style, his subject being—as any one would have anticipated—on Manners, the "Manners of the Americans." He is a first-rate artificer of language, and the theme in his hands was like a familiar piano, on which he played happily and with admirable execution. He criticised men's demeanor and conversation and the efflorescence of this, which is wit, and was rather too lofty and trenchant over the great body of those poor, well-meaning people who talk their best of music and flowers and moonlight sleeping on a bank and charity—divine charity. He said such talkers made him shiver—instead of warming him. The fastidiousness of this is carried too far. The wish and the awkward attempt to imitate the highest style of things, for good company's sake, should be treated with more lenity by the accomplished. Affectation, like hypocrisy, is a homage paid to what is good and genuine. Mr. Emerson also thought it would be a happy thing if we could have a "man measurer" to take the mental *status* of people and so adapt them to their proper vocations and places. Education is the *meter* that a philosopher should look for, it would answer as well as any Momus-glass conceivable. There is little in this world's works or speculations that asks any mighty effort of mind or capacity. The average order of human ability can come up to any of the highest levels we know. Education will do everything needful. It teaches a man to walk on his hands and head and a bear to "cut the double shuffle." Men in the wrong places make efforts which tend to change or improve their nature—on the Darwinian principle of adaptation. But, regulate them to any apparent scale of their capacities, and you tend to turn those capacities into *castes*—the Brahmins on one side, so to speak, and the Sudras on the other. How would Mr. Emerson dispose of those impulsive and erratic energies, the poets? The "man-meter" could not manage the Byrons, Burns and Dantes; or, if it pretended to do so, where would our Parnassus be? That eclectic and martineting principle could never effect much in the grand economy of human progress, and Mr. Emerson's philosophy is too academic for the needs of a society like ours. We should say Ruskin's is a better one.

The latter comes down among the workingmen, and with great intrepidity opens his plan of "reconstruction." No touch-and-go criticism or epigrammatical verdicts—no sybilline style of throwing out the sentences, for him. He grapples with the existing system, and bids it "aroint" in the name of everything logical. He "takes the world by the throat," and tries to throw it. His plan disturbs and disconcerts most people. He would have the State governed by an order of rich and titled men; but not too rich. He would have no heaping up of riches, beyond a certain standard. Men moderately rich should have leisure to live, to look about them, to think for others, make laws for them, and do good to them—serene-minded men, raised above the worry of business and the scuffle of politics. He would have benevolent men to act as censors, pastors, bishops of society, over certain districts—the friends, guides, advisers, helpers of all families in such districts—superseding the police courts and police officers; the composers, too, of difficulties and the umpires in disputes—evidently interfering with the present law courts. He would have penalties against all sorts of roguery—that of trade and business, especially. He would punish unmercifully here. He would have schools and libraries sown broadcast in the land, and the education of the young should be the most complete of his revolutionary efforts. They should be taught honesty and truth, reverence and compassion, as well as reading, writing and ciphering. Then he comes to marriage—and here his intrepidity is mainly conspicuous. He never falters on that delicate and formidable ground. He would allow no young people to marry without bringing certificates of schooling and good conduct, or without reasonable means of livelihood. He would order the ceremonies of the weddings—like Alexander the Great—and regulate the sports and festivals of the country at stated seasons—in the spirit of John Milton's stately argument for the amusements and diversions of the people at large.

This is a mere glance at Ruskin's matter and manner, but it may convey an idea of his purposes. Of course, the practical people don't accept his plan. It would turn everything topsey-turvey, and anybody may call it utopian with impunity. But the noble sentiment and the glowing thought must command the respect of all who think. The great defect of his philosophy would seem to be his rigid principle of rule and enforcement. He leans too much to Carlyle's argument of ordering and compelling. He takes too much trouble with his checks and barriers, which would be more surely and effectively met by the grand human *panacea* of education. An educated community will slough off its basenesses by degrees, in proportion to the growing influence of thought and intellect—a position which is sustained in the essay of the late Mr. Buckle.

But with all his defects or mistakes—names which the world often gives to those things which are merely premature—Ruskin is one of the eloquent helps of human advancement. So is Emerson, in his own way—for he, too, sets people thinking—but in an inferior degree. Ruskin is full of zeal. The Talleyrand order of men smile and say—"Don't have zeal"; but their philosophy is a narrow and an infertile one, comparatively speaking, and many of Ruskin's plannings and outlines will yet take effective shape and purpose in the order of human society.

One Way in which Distress Shows Itself.

If anything were needed to give weight to the statements of Mr. Brace and other gentlemen, whose opportunities of observation as to the prevailing distress among the poor make their opinions authoritative, it would be found in the fact that the rendezvous in Cherry-street is besieged by applicants for the position of seamen in the United States Navy. Failing to obtain employment on shore, scores of men—the larger proportion of whom have not the slightest knowledge of seamanship—present themselves daily at the Bureau, and beg to be taken into the service, where they will at least receive food and clothing. Few of these poor men are accepted—the necessity for seamen not existing to any great extent—and only those who can show an honorable discharge from the navy since the war receive attention. There is little difficulty, also, on account of the widespread depression in business, in getting recruits for the army, and both branches of the public service are improving the occasion to secure a superior class of men. It is to be lamented that the times are so hard as to compel these needy men, who are fitted for the different spheres of productive labor, to seek such avenues of obtaining a bare livelihood.

Overcrowding the Cars.

The prospect of relief from overcrowded street-cars seems, after all, to be as remote as ever. The Police Justices give token of being weak-kneed as regards following the example of Recorder Hackett in punishing the railroad employes for overtaxing their horses. At the Special Sessions on Thursday, in a case of this kind, Justice Dowling expressed his great embarrassment. In the absence of a statute defining the number of passengers which shall constitute a lawful car-load, he was at a loss how to act. He suggested to Mr. Bergh, the complainant, that the influence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be exerted upon the Legislature to secure the passage of a law fixing the limit of horse capacity. The suggestion was reasonable enough, but there is little probability that it will be carried out. Mr. Bergh implored the Legislature last year to pass a carefully-drawn bill covering exactly this point, but he was laughed at for his trouble. He is, however, not easily discouraged, and if he tries again we hope he will meet the success he deserves. But the Railroad Companies generally find a way to prevent any legislation which they don't approve—in Albany as well as New-York.

Tenement House-Owners.

We are sorry to see that the owners of tenement buildings are disposed not to comply with the provisions of the law of last year exacting that fire-escapes shall be placed in their premises. A number of these malcontents have just been brought to their senses by an order of the Supreme Court, directing the Superintendent of Public Buildings to supply this life-saving apparatus and making the cost a lien upon their houses. Perhaps the bitter opposition of the agents and house-owners arises from the retro-active character of the law, which requires the escapes to be fixed upon buildings of the specified kind already existing, as well as upon those in course of construction and to be put up in future. However this may be, the law is wise and scores of lives which have been sacrificed to fire during the past few years, might have been saved if it had been always in force.

MINOR TOPICS.

While many have amused themselves with speculations about the cause of the late earthquakes and violent elemental disturbances in the West Indies, we are all likely to be made aware before long of some of their apparent results. Since those occurrences, the current of the Gulf Stream has been observed to have nearly doubled its velocity, not only increasing the dangers of navigation among the islands and off the Florida Keys, even for steam vessels, but awakening apprehensions of still greater and more important general changes. The climatic effect of this huge hot-water stream along the North European and American coasts is rarely realized. But the fact that the British Isles are in the same latitude with icy Labrador, will show what it does for our cousins, and suggest what terrible changes might be brought about by a shift in the direction of its current—which might as easily take place as an increase of its velocity.

We took occasion to notice not long ago the inferiority of Russia to the other European nations in the matter of public libraries; and, indeed, that is very natural, as intellectual developments are of slow growth, and the others have had many centuries the start of the big Muscovite. But in working up her mining, metallurgical and mechanical interests, Russia is speeding ahead with tremendous rapidity. The last achievement is announced by the Government, that of opening the Obonkhow Steel Works, near St. Petersburg. They are now in a condition to supply manufactured steel, particularly that used in constructing the rolling stock of railways, and at prices very favorable in comparison with the enormous Prussian establishment of Krupp, at Essen. Russia's railways are yet to be her best strength.

It gives one a rather vivid sense of the enormous appetite of the public for fiction, to know that during the year 1867 four hundred and ten novels were published in England alone—nearly one and a half a day! Think of the romantic horrors endured by the hot-headed composers of all this stuff, three-fourths of which is of the sensational sort. Besides those, however, are all the magazine tales to be counted in—another wonderful collection of curiosities. But even all this must be considered but the sweets and dessert of the insatiable public's annual meal. Eight hundred and forty-nine religious essays and pamphlets were also published, and these, with the political writings of daily and weekly periodicals, and the numerous side dishes and *entrées* of literary and general matter, constituted the bulk of the English fare for 1867. They have a "good healthy appetite" over there.

The newspapers are discussing the project of starting in Boston an asylum for useless young women. The advocates of equal rights insist on making it large enough to accommodate the useless young men also. There is only one objection to the scheme; we have precisely such an institution already. What is the whole social system but an enormous asylum, in which the useful people take care of the useless; and that, by the way, is precisely where their greatest usefulness lies.

It is the great reproach of modern chemistry that it still leaves mankind dependent on the coarse and clumsy materials of wood and coal, for fuel. The day will probably soon come, however, when the coal mines will fall back into their ancient geologic sleep of a million of years, and electricity give the world all the fuel, the light and the motors it needs. Meantime, as we have already stated, Capt. H. C. Foote, of Boston, is trying to make petroleum do the duty of anthracite in steam vessels. He is about to try his experiment on his vessel, the *Island City*, and afford the citizens of New-York the opportunity to witness the success of it. We are no enemy of the coal-mine interest of the Philadelphians or Nova Scotians, but we think the progress of things, both by sea and land, would be greatly improved, if something lighter and more handy than coal could be made use of for fuel.

A writer in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, of London, makes great fun of the *Onondaga*, and of the French haste in purchasing her "for a fabulous sum, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Prussians." He correctly describes her as a "wretched specimen of a sea-going vessel," but makes a grave blunder in adding that she is "one of a class which, according to the version of the citizens of the United States, is to cross the Atlantic, destroy the British navy, put our towns under contributions, and return to America unscathed." Not at all. We have no others of that sort here. That is the kind of naval craft we get rid of to other nations, that they may employ them against us.

The Pope has ordered a *Te Deum* for the battle of Mentana, and the King of Italy will neither sing it nor say it. He does not like it, in fact, though he professes respect for the September Convention, and says Garibaldi is a *tête montée*. The Italians, too, think his Holiness might let by-gones be by-gones, and not make bad worse by any offensive show of triumph. Tramontane opinion is to the same effect; and so is the opinion of our own people and Press. But the poor Pope thinks he must flatter and glorify his "army"—the brave fellows that put down the rebellion—utterly ignoring the broader and better policy of conciliating and calming the whole Italian people, who feel hurt and offended by these foolish festivals of gratitude and exasperating *Te Deums*. The *Papalins* should forget their Mentana, and only remember what they and the rest of their countrymen may honestly thank God for in a united and brotherly way.

A late *Pall-Mall Gazette* contains a letter from the wife of a clergyman, who makes an outcry about the servant-maids of London, and their inordinate love of dress. She says some law must be made—some appeal to the Legislature—and some prohibition with its penalty brought to bear upon that vicious propensity of the English girls. She is an excellent woman, and her ideas of what is becoming in women are unexceptionable. But she will find that no law can mend the matter, and she may be led to moralize in another direction. The habits of the educated classes are the education of the uneducated, so to speak. The servant-girl only apes the extravagance of her mistress, and the ladies of England must still be outraged by those travesties of themselves. The days of the sumptuary laws are gone by, though this clergyman's wife would insist on a sort of regulated uniform for the female domestics, and begin by leaving them without a morsel of crinoline. This would be a desperate piece of legislation, and produce a rebellion worse than that of the London and Liverpool "cabbies."

The German "Fortbildungs Verein," of this City, is founded on an excellent idea of instruction and literary entertainment. This Society, of which Dr. Limpert is President, does a great deal of good with a very moderate amount of money, showing how easily, in a wealthy City like this, societies of the same sort may be got up and carried on. These "Fortbildungs" have a hall, a lecture-room where about forty interesting lectures are delivered in the year, and a library of a thousand volumes. The Society branches out artistically into the Quartette Club, and economically into the Consumer's Club,—a coöperative store concern. These literary and scientific Germans are setting all other foreigners a noble example, and making an admirable return for their privilege of citizenship.

Amor Patriæ.

Thirty years ago three negro boys, the oldest about twelve years, were carried from their native Africa and sold into slavery in Cuba. Their story of the thirty years of their slave life we do not propose to tell, save the last chapter only. It will be enough to say that a month ago they were following their daily round of duty as obedient chattels of an uncolored brother. Life to them had not even enough of adventure, of variety to shake them asunder. At the end of the thirty years they toiled together as at the beginning of them they had wept together in the first bitter hours of slavery. But a month ago or thereabouts, being then slaves in Havana, dreamers of the same dreams that white men have about sudden fortunes, they clubbed together and purchased a ticket in the lottery—laid twenty dollars at the foot of the fickle goddess. They knew that her eyes were bandaged doubtless, and that some chance for them lay in her inability to recognize their color. They drew $30,000!

The law in Cuba provides that the slave may purchase his freedom for the sum at which he is appraised. They bought themselves from their master at the market price. They knew their own worth, and did not grumble at the figure. They dressed themselves after the fashion of their betters, and added gold watches to the fit-out to complete it. Shrewd intelligent men, they stopped at this point. They had learned enough of life in Havana to know how fair a full pocket makes a colored man's skin, and they took care of their money. But now comes the part of the story that has made the past details worth telling. Leaving home when boys—stolen from home we should have said—and brought up to the busy life of the white slaves, their masters, it would not have been surprising had they long since forgotten home and kindred. Strange to say, however, in spite of the lack of sentiment as of nearly everything else to be admired attributed to the African, these three slaves for thirty years had nursed the hope of freedom with the memories of their childhood, until, like the aloe of the tropics, after long years of fruitless growth, it blossoms in the night. With their freedom came the longing to see their native land again, and that they would see it they agreed. They are now on their way to their native Africa. They were passengers on board the *Moro Castle*, which arrived in this port on Friday, whence they left for Liverpool, to take passage thence to their destination. Poor fellows! May the home they have gone to seek be like the dream of it which woos them there.

The Alabama Election and Reconstruction.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We notice that it is already proposed in Washington to admit the State of Alabama at once by special enactment, but *that is evidently a suggestion prompted by impulse, and which is clearly impractical.* There seems to be no way to avoid the result, but to go through the formality of reconstruction again, under the law, and present another constitution for popular approval. Under the circumstances we fail to see cause for the chagrin and regret which is manifested to radical quarters.

The people of Alabama, of all classes, have much to leran. The negroes must be cured of the delusion that they are to be clothed with any special or superior rights over the whites; or that Reconstruction is intended to subordinate their late masters in any way. The late rebels must learn that *they must not only accept Emancipation, but also all the political adjustments which necessarily accompany it.* The Springfield *Republican* expresses our views very clearly in the following recent utterance: "The problem of reconstruction involves other and more important questions than the mere restoration of the States in the shortest possible time, and, as perhaps we shall find, in the most unsatisfactory manner. The States can better wait till the rebels understand that they cannot prevent negro suffrage—the logic of events compels it—and till the black voters understand they are not to monopolize the Government and all its offices, at the expense of the whites. The near approach of a Presidential election stimulates both parties at the South, one hoping that by admission to the Union they may aid in electing the Republican ticket; and the other, that by defeating the Constitution and Democratic success in November, they may return to full membership in the Union, unregenerate and rebellious. We can disappoint the latter without the help of the former, and the Republican Party of the North can better afford to take the responsibility of reconstruction deferred and satisfactory than incomplete and premature." We say, therefore, be in no hurry. Let matters work themselves clear. Make haste slowly.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—Poverty and Crime in London—The Irish Question—Speeches of Geo. F. Train—English Mormonism—African Explorations—Educational and Political Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

The question of arbitration still occupies a good deal of space in the newspapers. Lord HOBART and "Historicus" keep up the fight with a pluck equal to that of SAYERS and HEENAN. The *Chronicle*, an able if not a very lively high class weekly, holds that the question respecting the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is one "wholly unfit for arbitration, which deals with facts, not law." There is no international tribunal of jurisprudence. Each Power must judge such questions for itself, and "there must come a time when a great Power can no longer, consistently with its own independence, go on heaping up useless concessions. The interests of peace are not really consulted by giving to baseless expectations the countenance derived from the success of unjust demands."

If this question were one to be settled in a newspaper paragraph it had been forever done for by the following in the *Pall-Mall Gazette:*

> "Suppose in an arbitration between the Americans and ourselves the arbitrator were to find that we had behaved so badly that we ought to make a humble apology, pay twenty millions sterling and give up Cork, Limerick and Halifax to the United States as pledges for the payment of the money, would such an award be acted upon? It would be mere waste paper, and so would any award which appeared to either side distinctly unjust. As to the question whether we were right in the matter of the proclamation, Lord HOBART has not said one word, and cannot say one word to the broad fact that the proclamation of neutrality was an answer to the proclamation of blockade. It admits of no answer."

THE CLERKENWELL CONSPIRACY.

Yesterday there were nine persons in prison charged with the crime of murder in the Clerkenwell explosion. When they were brought into the little cage of a police-office in Bow-street one was missing. Seven men were in the dock, and one woman, unable to stand, was sitting in a chair. Among the men were BARRETT and O'NEILE, brought a few days ago from Glasgow. Prisoners, spectators, his own counsel looked for the missing prisoner in vain. The Crown prosecutor rose, and the first witness he called was PATRICK MULLANY. He came into the witness' box, as Queen's evidence, ghastly pale, trembling in every limb, and speaking in so faint a voice that the questions were often repeated. He had been a Centre—Centre of tipsey tailors on strike in St. Giles. He had been introduced to the leaders of the Fenian movement from America. He and his companions had been mixing Greek fire a year ago. They had clubbed all the money they could raise, and with great effort collected the powder to "blow the Clerkenwell Prison to h—ll." One got the barrel and another the truck, and muddled with liquor they carried out their stupid plot, and then BARRETT, who had lighted the fuse, cut off his whiskers, changed his clothing and got off to Scotland. That is MULLANY's story. The evidence of other witnesses is as wild and contradictory as might be expected. They swear to one prisoner as doing a certain act, then to another, and contradict each other; but it seems probable that, with the aid of the new Queen's evidence, four or five may be convicted.

THE PURLIEUS OF LONDON.

I am a little shy of describing the less elegant portions of the British metropolis, and the less respectably-conducted portion of its inhabitants, as a stranger should be, but I may quote from the great and patriotic penny paper, which boasts the largest circulation in the world, some account of the scene of this terrible conspiracy. The *Daily Telegraph* says, not in its police reports, but in its leading articles, first of the plot and plotters:

> "Here we have details of a squalid conspiracy, carried on by men on the verge of destitution, worked out almost in the streets to its final catastrophe with a temerity and recklessness scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime. Their places of resort are a sham green-grocery, a tailor's work room, a tavern, when they can get one not too public. They plot peripatetically; they collect money as best they may to buy gunpowder. One of the faithful is lucky enough to find a barrel, another to borrow a truck. The whole business is transacted under the very nose of the public, and, so great is the prevailing confidence of man in man, that none of the phenomena awake suspicion. Soho and Bloomsbury might apparently swarm with Fenians, and no one would be any the wiser until some tragedy revealed the existence of unobserved banditti in the very heart of the metropolis. Even the police themselves, so rooted had the habit of confidence become, walked about and saw nothing suspicious in the slums of the West-end."

And then of the place and its inhabitants:

> "St. Giles' and its purlieus surge in chaotic turbulence of dirt, ignorance and lawlessness on every side. No foreign government would endure so foul a plague-spot in the midst of a great and wealthy city; nay, Manchester and Liverpool would be ashamed of Endell-street. It is ten times worse than the Coomb in Dublin, twenty times worse than the worst part of Glasgow. Its only equal in the three kingdoms might be found in the Old Town of Edinburg. Here fester the most frightful dens of vice and depravity. The courts and alleys, inhabited by thieves and receivers of stolen goods, are the chosen home of the roughs. From them they rush into the broad and respectable streets, and garrote men and women in broad day, and the amusing game of 'front stall,' 'back stall,' and 'ugly man' is played, the victim being some worthy middle-aged gentleman, of whom the garroter, when in 'trouble,' sometimes naively states: 'We put on the hug, smashed his jaw, and drew him of seven pun' ten, and a pair of gold goggles.'
>
> The state of the case is simply this: that the entire district of Russell, Bloomsbury, Woburn, Torrington and Mecklenburgh Squares is cut off from the Strand by an abominable morass which is the haunt of brigands, and which can be traversed only at the most extreme peril to life, limb and property."

And this district is in the exact geographical centre of London, and what would be, if the morass were drained of its present inhabitants, the very richest portion of the metropolis. Some great streets have been driven through it, but these improvements seem only to have made what remains more crowded, wretched and abominable. The new law courts are taking a large slice out of the southern portion of this territory. Why is not the whole district reformed? I will let the *Telegraph* answer. It says:

> "The reason why this scandalous state of things is allowed to exist is very simple. A child might understand it. We have in this country an incurable propensity for doing things by halves. We make laws, reform Legislatures, educate the people, and relieve the poor by halves."

Confession is becoming an English institution elsewhere than among the Ritualists. If confession lead to penitence and reformation, England will soon be the best governed country in the world.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Cardinal CULLEN, in a new pastoral, denounces Fenianism and all secret societies and conspiracies, condemns rebellion as hopeless, urges constitutional effort and agitation for the redress of grievances, and draws a sad picture of the misery and distress in Ireland. Its towns and cities are "filled with poor men, women and children, half-starved, without shoes or stockings, or proper clothing to preserve them from the snows and frosts of Winter." More squalid poverty, he adds, is to be seen in Dublin alone than in all the great cities of France, Austria or Spain. "The country has lost more than three millions of inhabitants, who have been obliged to brave the dangers of the wide Atlantic in order to save themselves and families from starvation. About 400,000 cottages of the poor have been leveled to the ground lest they should ever again afford shelter to their former inmates. Many villages have been completely destroyed, and several towns once busy and prosperous are now almost abandoned and falling into ruin."

All this is true—there can be no more melancholy sight than the traveler can see in passing over three-fourths of Ireland; yet the statistics of the country, as published in the *Pall-Mall Gazette* show a progressive improvement. The number of families diminished from 1,472,739 in 1841, to 1,128,300 in 1861, but the better classes of houses were largely increased. Crime has steadily diminished, and scarcely any country can show so little. Even pauperism for a few years past has steadily decreased, as also has emigration. This, however, is no reason for the denial of justice in the removal of actual grievances. It may not be easy to say what constitutes the right to govern any people, but it is very sure that no one has that right who does not do all that is possible to promote a people's prosperity and happiness.

The *Saturday Review*, expressing the views of the educated liberal Conservatives, agrees with Lord STANLEY that England is to govern Ireland. It says: "The Irish want what is bad for them, not what is bad for us English, or for the great Protestant landholders or any of the people that Irishmen hate, but for the Irish themselves. Why should we condemn them to eternal poverty and potatoes? They wish for it certainly, and so they wish for unlimited whisky; but the State is not to be expected to let all Ireland get drunk at the charge of the Consolidated Fund."

The *Economist* does not like the idea of handing over the two great Irish questions of church and land to the constituencies of the Reformed Parliament. The Englishmen of the householder class would be fairer to Jew or Hindoo than to Catholics. The lower you go down the more violent is the prejudice against what is considered as a hostile propagandist organization. There is, in the land question, a danger of a different kind. A rent dispute in Prince Edward's Island was, after a long quarrel, settled by a violently revolutionary measure. A more striking example is

> "The battle waged for three generations between the Van Rensselaer family and the people of the State of New York, a battle in which that family exactly represents the landlords of Ireland, and their tenants the body of the Irish people. In both these cases the moment the dispute was referred to a really popular assembly, there was a disposition manifested to settle it with very little, much too little, respect for proprietary rights."

Furthermore, if the question of some right of Irishmen in the soil they cultivate comes up in a more radical Parliament, it may be feared that the idea of such a right may even enter the dull heads of the agricultural laborers of England, especially if compulsory education ever enables them to read the articles of agrarian newspapers.

The publisher of the *Irishman* is disposed to make a good fight, if at the last he must be beaten. He applied on Monday for a criminal information against the *Daily Telegraph* for making comments on the prosecution against him, likely to prevent his having a fair trial, but the opinion of the Court was, that it served him right, and that, in fact, nothing could be too severe against a publisher of Fenian sympathies. There is great freedom of thought, speech and the Press, in England. I do not know that it may not fairly boast of being the first country in the world in these particulars; but the man who should say in public, or write and publish, that he believed Ireland ought to be independent, or a republic, or governed according to the wishes of a majority of the Irish people, would stand an excellent chance of being mobbed in the first place, and locked up in prison for a longer or shorter period afterward.

SPEECHES.

The first lecture of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, at Cork, was a great success. The house was crowded, the cheers Irish. At the close Mr. TRAIN was carried to his hotel by a triumphant procession, borne aloft on the shoulders of some of his brawniest admirers, waving the star-spangled banner, while the British lion could be faintly descried with his ears lopped and his tail tight between his legs, sneaking round a distant corner, and making for the nearest martello tower. Mr. TRAIN's second lecture was on Woman's Rights, in which he proposed to give the reasons why nine thousand gallant Irishmen voted for female suffrage in Kansas.

Mr. ROEBUCK has made a speech at Sheffield on the outrages of the trades' unions, and the relations of capital and labor. He said surplus labor was kept down in China by infanticide, in France by late marriages, and in England by trades' union outrages; a worse method than either of the others. There was a fearful row and a strong probability of more outrages on the spot, but Mr. ROEBUCK is not a man to be put down by a little clamor. In the softest voice, and with the gentlest manner he pours out his oily eloquence—it is oil, but oil of vitriol, and at times produces the effect of that more potent oil—nitro-glycerine. When the meeting had come to an end the crowd followed Mr. ROEBUCK to his carriage hooting and cheering.

ENGLISH MORMONISM.

A half yearly Conference of the English Mormons has just been held in Birmingham. It was attended by eight or nine hundred delegates, and presided over by Elder THATCHER, of the Birmingham District. He said the Saints had had a prosperous year, and were looking for the speedy establishment of God's kingdom on earth. BRIGHAM YOUNG, he said, is the greatest friend to the human race that walks the earth. He had labored forty years to gather the honest of heart out of the nations:

> "Every year showed in an increased ratio—which was neither an arithmetical nor a geometrical ratio—the increase of his power with God and with the people for the accomplishment of God's purpose in the latter days. They called that place beyond the seas their home, and there was no Saint in these lands, who was animated by the spirit of the Gospel, who did not wish to be gathered to that home. It was but natural that the Saints in England, France, Scandinavia, and every place where Saints existed, should wish to be gathered together in their home. The work of emigration had been commenced in June, 1837, so that it had been going on now for thirty years; and in accordance with the instructions given by BRIGHAM YOUNG, it would be continued, those who had been members of the Church for the longest time being the first selected. It was but right that those should be left who had been in the Church for the shortest time; and instead of being sorrowful at being left behind, they should be glad that the others had gone."

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The expedition sent to Central Africa to get news of Dr. LIVINGSTONE has returned, and reported to the Royal Geographical Society. By the aid of a steel steamboat, which could be taken apart and carried round falls and rapids, they crossed the great Lake Nyassa, as large as Lake Michigan, and became satisfied that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had been there since his reported murder, and was continuing his explorations. The amiable natives describe him as having water which did not wet his fingers (mercury) and a dog with two tails, which, of course, could be nothing but a Scotch terrier.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

Meetings on the education question are held in many places. England has waked up suddenly, and says the people must be taught. Mr. LOWE devotes all his acuteness and eloquence to the subject. But there are great difficulties. The parsons mean to have the training of the children, and will not hear of secular education. The dissenters must educate in their own dogmas. The landlords fear agrarianism in an educated agricultural population. The farmers think their stupid laborers are very well as they are. One of the latest speeches is by the downright and resolute Bishop of Oxford. He describes the professional English schoolmaster as "a teacher because he could not succeed in anything else, shabby and careless in his dress, violent in temper, regarding his pupils as nuisances, and only tolerating the little nuisances because he would starve if he did not." They must first have good teachers. He would not take any man because he had a Government certificate. On compulsory education, he said:

> "It seemed at first sight a very charming thing that by a little gentle compulsion every parent should be made to educate his child. He should like to see any one who was at all acquainted with country parishes attempt to go through the process. They would find, for example, a boy, an utter lout, who hated learning. The parents were to make that boy learn. Were they to be put in prison if they could not compel lout to take to his lessons?"

Perhaps not, but the farmers would be forbidden to hire him.

> "The lout therefore would learn nothing, while he would lose that more active education which he would have gained by following the plow or doing other work in the field. The effect of the system of compulsory education would therefore be this—that the boy became a terror to his family, a horror to his schoolmaster, a nuisance to the farmer, and a totally useless member of society; and that seemed to be the grand paradisaical result of this new system of compulsory education. [Laughter and cheers.]"

But the Government has a method of making these grown-up louts soldiers and sailors. They are compelled to manage a large number in penal servitude. Moreover, strict discipline and the birch used to be the rule with the upper classes—why not try it on the lower? The very object of compulsory education is to make such louts as the Bishop describes impossible.

REFRACTORY WORKINGMEN.

The East London difficulty has assumed a curious aspect. A few nights ago a meeting of ship-builders and workmen was held in the suffering district. Large capitalists were there, ready to lay down at once the keels of several large iron ships, if the workmen would consent to terms which would enable them to do it, not at a profit, but so that they could avoid too heavy a loss. The case seems to have been clearly stated. Ship-building has revived on the Tyne and Clyde. They are building about a third more than last year. But none, worth mentioning, are built on the Thames. "Tell me," said a builder, "that you will work so that I can build a ship one pound a ton dearer than I can get it built for on the Clyde, and I will begin one of a thousand tons to-morrow." These starving workmen refused. It was a scheme, one of them said, "to squash them into the earth." "Build me a ship of a thousand tons, so that she shall cost me five pounds a ton," said the builder. There was no response. These men, who have been a year and a half out of work, savings exhausted, furniture sold, only charity or the stone-yard of the workhouse between them and starvation, refused to abate even sixpence a day of what they considered their rightful wages. They couldn't live for less than 6s. 6d. or 7s. a day, and rather than take less they would live on nothing. But it does not much matter where a ship is built. With free trade, ships will be built where coal, iron and labor are cheapest. In a little while the yards on the Thames will be broken up and the machinery transported elsewhere.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

The difficulties in the way of dealing with ignorance, poverty and crime, are very perplexing. The numbers are immense, and at the present time increasing. The rates impoverish the rate-payers. The rich districts will not hear of sharing the burdens of the poor districts. The rates in the wealthiest parts of London are not one-hundredth part as much as those in the poorest. A large part of the money distributed in charity, goes to the landlord, and is paid in rates to feed the poor. The crowd of beggars drawn to a starving district actually raises the rents. The "soupers" are out, feeding those, and those only, who will receive the Gospel, and adding cant and hypocrisy to starvation and beggary. The poorhouse doctors are so overrun with work that patients die of sheer neglect. Skilled workmen refuse the wages offered them, and the whole mass of laborers—male shopkeepers, &c., dependent upon them—are left destitute. The legal relief, under the poor-law system, has many harsh and repulsive features. Of a stone-yard, where men applying for relief, are set to break stone for the Macadamized streets, JAMES GREENWOOD, the amateur casual, writes:

> "Here, as elsewhere, is revealed the wearying spectacle of the sturdy villain—the parish rover and vagabond by profession—earning with ease enough at least to buy him bread to eat, and beer to drink, and tobacco to smoke, while the hundred times more deserving, but weak-bodied and soft-handed out-o'-work tailor, or baker, or clerk is sweating under the rags of his old respectability, and straining his unused muscles that he may carry home a dry loaf to his little children. For every pound of oakum picked in a parish yard the price received by the guardians is little more than a farthing. That is the real value of the work, (which could be done ten times better by machinery,) and the parish authorities lose seven farthings by every pound of oakum produced by the labor test. At St. Luke's they lose twopence three-farthings a pound by their oakum; but, as before stated, they allow the pickers to produce no more than two pounds."

But there must be an end to all this. It is made known as it never was before. The demand for an efficient government for the metropolis and the Kingdom was never before so deeply felt. The let-alone policy must give place to something more energetic. Out of all the knowledge and feeling on these subjects must come action. If not, what is a free Press good for? If public opinion cannot remove the crying evils of misgovernment or no government, let us also have a dictator, and the sooner the better.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The idea that we are to have *some* change is very prevalent. The *Chronicle* says:

> "The country is approaching a vast experimental change, with a condemned Constitution, a Tory Ministry, and society terrified by plots. The administrative system is discredited by the impunity of tyranny in one dependency, and by the example of a more cruel incapacity in another. The people, long unaccustomed to the visible, active presence of royalty, scarcely perceives that the sovereign either governs or reigns. These are matters which force men to ask themselves whether the monarchy is not losing its ancient hold on the habits and affection of the subjects, and whether the task which awaits the heir to the throne will not be beyond his strength."

Has the *Chronicle* become Republican, Democratic, Fenian? Not in the least. It goes on to notice the Queen's Diary, and thinks it was a good idea to publish it. So it was, for the first edition of 150,000 copies is all sold, with a net profit of at least $50,000, and Her Majesty's Publisher in Ordinary is anxiously looking for another volume. It must be very gratifying to Her Majesty to know that in the "commercial syncope," when nothing else will sell, her most careless writings, carefully weeded of interesting matter, have made her publisher's fortune and brought large profits to the whole trade. Carefully weeded I said—but that is not the word. The accomplished editor of the Queen's Diary was obliged to sift out the wheat and give us the chaff. Whatever Her Majesty has written in all these years, of persons, institutions and events, excepting JOHN BROWN and her other Highlanders, and her retired country life and excursions, has been suppressed, as of course it must be. Half a century hence the world may know Queen VICTORIA's opinions of Lord PALMERSTON, Earl DERBY, Earl RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, the Emperor NAPOLEON and many others; at present we must be content with her opinion of JOHN BROWN.

STATE OF TRADE.

The state of trade in England, which has been called a commercial syncope is described by a writer in the *Imperial Review* in not the most encouraging terms. He says:

> "The great staple industries of the country are brought to a very discouraging and unsatisfactory condition. The accounts from the iron districts—from Staffordshire, from Wales, and even from the hitherto prosperous North—report a depression and gloom through which no ray of light appears to penetrate. Cost of production advances, facilities of transport have not been increased, as no action has been taken on the report of the Railway Commission; orders are few, and severe competition from abroad has forced profit down to so low a point on the reduced number of transactions, that furnaces are being progressively blown out of blast. In this state of things it is impossible but that wages should be subjected to reduction, whatever resistance may be made by the trades' unions. It is evident that these causes must act powerfully upon the revenue, and that there appears to be every possibility that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may find greater difficulties in producing a satisfactory Budget than have had to be encountered for many years past."

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

But there are some very flourishing institutions notwithstanding. The employes of the underground railway had an enthusiastic underground dinner the other day at the Gower-street Station, and astonished the upper world in Euston-street by their cheers. The road carried the first year 20,000,000 of passengers; the past year it has carried 32,000,000—that is, the whole population of the United Kingdom has traveled on the underground railway. This is the way they get up temperance and moral reform statistics. A man who gets drunk twice a week the year round counts for 104 habitual drunkards.

Prosperous as is the underground railway, it has been impossible during the panic to get money to extend its operations. There could be no better evidence of the senselessness of the panic and its universality.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Proposed Bridge Across the East River—Meeting of Aldermen and Citizens at the Common Council Room, Brooklyn.

A meeting of members of the Common Council and citizens interested in the proposed bridge across the East River was held yesterday at the Common Council rooms in the City Hall, Brooklyn. There was a fair attendance.

Alderman WHITNEY took the chair and explained the object of the meeting. He said that in April, 1867, the Bridge Company was incorporated for the purpose of erecting a bridge which would span the East River. But the Company, in order to raise money, asked the Council for a loan. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners, and this meeting was called to learn what were the wishes of the citizens in regard to the project; for the Common Council wished to carry out the wishes of the City of Brooklyn.

A petition, presented to the Common Council on behalf of the Bridge Company, asking for a subsidy of three million dollars toward the erection of the bridge, was then read. This document further added that a Mr. ROGELY—an engineer of long experience and great ability, and a person eminently qualified for any great work—had been consulted on the matter, and was selected as engineer for this work. The bridge, it was intended, would be such as should suit the wants of the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. There would be two carriage-ways, a double railway, thirteen feet wide each, and a promenade for walking passengers. One end of the bridge would commence at the corner of Sands and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, and the other end at the City Hall in New-York. At the present rate of labor, it could be constructed for $8,000,000. By the present mode of communication between both cities, passengers were too frequently delayed, and a bridge alone could remedy this state of things, and would also be the means of multiplying the population, and increasing largely the value of property in Brooklyn.

Mr. J. W. DOW entered into a lengthy statement in opposition to the loan of $3,000,000, when a better mode of communication could be established with no expense to the city whatsoever. He pointed out what he considered a very efficacious and advantageous plan for spanning the river, which he thought would be no inconvenience to any party, but would on the contrary be a vast public benefit. His proposal consisted of simply docking the East River, by making four or five causeways across the river, with streets, shops, etc., and railroads on the same. Each causeway should be three or four hundred feet wide, with three openings sufficiently wide for the passage of vessels. Three of the lines could be used at all times uninterruptedly for the passage of vessels, the fourth alternating. The buildings could be used as wharves, and the effect of his plan would be the causing the North River water to go into the ocean without going to the East River, thus deepening the latter, which, with the raising of the wharves on the river, would cause a vast improvement and an addition to the public funds.

Senator H. C. MURPHY spoke in favor of the bridge project. He believed the Legislature would never consent to the passing of an act for the purpose of carrying out Mr. DOW's proposition. But they had not met to consider such a proposal; they were here merely to consider the propriety of appropriating $3,000,000 of the public money toward the erection of a bridge to span the East River. The expenses of the bridge was estimated at $6,000,000, and the value of the land about $1,750,000. The engineer who should have charge of the work was a gentleman who had constructed the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and had recently erected another such in Cincinnati. The city was only asked for one-third of the expense, and the expense would be no more than a mill and a half on each person. $210,000 was the interest of the money asked for, at 7 per cent., and the improvement of the bridge to Brooklyn would be more than equivalent to the sums asked for to erect it. Irrespective altogether of the results of the investment, it was a work the people of Brooklyn should take an interest in. The proposed connection would be of more advantage to Brooklyn than the bridges across the Thames or Seine had been to certain portions of London or Paris. The physical connection between both cities would give Brooklyn largely the advantage. There were two circumstances that tended to make Brooklyn far more prosperous than Jersey; for while a suspension bridge could easily be thrown across the East River, this was not possible in the North River, and therefore the North River must ever form a very great impediment to the growth of any City on that side. The other circumstance was that Brooklyn nearly encircled New-York, and was in the same State, while Jersey was under another jurisdiction, and was not so extensive. Therefore, it was only natural that people should run into Brooklyn, and thus continually increase its population. He considered the plan of a suspension bridge an excellent one, and though fifty years ago it could not possibly be passed, on objections made that it would be the means of impeding navigation, yet now no such opposition dared be offered, and numerous plans were offered for the safe and easy passage of the river—the tunnel, the pneumatic plan, and others, but the present was the only one he thought which could meet all requirements, and, therefore, he would give it his full support.

Mr. HENNESSY condemned Mr. DOW's plan as an utter impossibility to be ever carried out.

Mr. EDWARD W. FISKE asked the meeting for God's sake to give the $3,000,000. It was nothing.

Mr. ROGELY, engineer, then made a few observations to the effect that the bridge was practicable; that he had just erected such a one in Cincinnatti, having a span of over 1,000 feet; that he had examined a portion of the foundation of the intended work and found it excellent. He then gave a short description of the proposed work which has been already mentioned.

Mr. J. E. CAMMEYER spoke in opposition, on the ground that the Company had collected no money yet.

Mr. CHURCH also opposed it, because, though it may have improved the value of property, it would raise the rents on the poor people. The expense, too, would not be merely $8,000,000, but $12,000,000, and the people would be taxed toward its payment for thirty years.

After a few remarks from Mr. CAMPBELL in favor of building the bridge, Mr. D. THOS. C. DE WITT observed that he was in favor of giving the $3,000,000, inasmuch as it would increase the value of property in Brooklyn, and tend to increase the population of the city. The increase in value of property did not clash with the interests of the poor man, although one gentleman argued to the contrary. An argument such as his was made against the steam engine and every other invention for the saving of human labor; and it had often been said that these inventions would take away the poor man's opportunity for getting employment and throw him into poverty. The result, however, proved the contrary. The great increase of the value of property in Wall-street did not interfere with the labor of the poor man, but, on the contrary, served him. Prospect Park had increased the value of property in that portion of the city. The improvements of NAPOLEON in France had been a benefit to the French people, and so would the building of this bridge be of vast benefit to the carpenters and others who should be employed thereon. He spoke at some further length in favor of the project.

After a few words from Mr. NORTHRUP, also in its favor, the meeting separated.

Internal Revenue Affairs—A Special Order to Collectors.

The following is a copy of an order received by Collector SHOOK from the Department at Washington, and relates to the manner of making seizures in his own or another district:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1868.

SIR: It having been decided to withdraw the Metropolitan Revenue Board, certain matters which have for some time past been acted upon by that Board, will necessarily be devolved upon the local district officers.

By reference to instructions, series 3, No. 12, you will see that Collectors are required in all cases when they have seized property in their own districts to report the case to the District-Attorney, as well as to the Commissioner, and when seizures are made by other officers, then the Collector, acting in his own District, the seizing officer is at once required to report to the Collector, turning over the custody of the property to him.

As it is believed that cases may arise in your district where injustice will be done to claimants, if cases may not be more summarily disposed of than by reference to the officer or by trial in court, it has been decided that in all cases where property is seized by you, or by one of your subordinates in your own district, the same not being a distillery and not exceeding in value the sum of $1,000, it may be released by you, if it shall appear to your satisfaction that the seizure was without sufficient cause. If the property is a distillery, or exceeds $1,000 in value, the same may be released by you if it shall appear both to yourself and the Assessor of your district that the seizure was without sufficient cause. If proceedings have been commenced by the District Attorney, proceedings may be discontinued by the concurrent action of yourself and the Assessor and the District Attorney.

If seizure is made in your district by an officer reporting to the Collector of another district, the custody of the property will be turned over to you, and the same will not be released, except with the concurrence of both Collectors, when it might be released by yourself alone, if seized by you within your district; and the concurrence of the Assessors of your district will be required if the property is of that description which brings it within the rule laid down above as to the action of the Assessor. If an officer reporting specially to you makes a seizure in another district, you will advise with the Collector, and, if the case requires, with the Assessor of such district.

It will be your duty to report to the District-Attorney all cases which are of such a character as in your opinion to call for legal proceedings. If there is a difference of opinion between yourself and the Assessor, or the Collector of another district, in cases of such a character as to call for joint action, you will report in detail to this office, or to the Deputy Commissioner, if there shall be one at the time stationed in New-York. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., Collector Thirty-second District, New-York City.

Yesterday the case of SOLOMON COHEN, charged with making fraudulent returns, came up before the United States Circuit Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. According to the charge, COHEN returned for the month of December, 1866, 50,000 cigars sold. Whereupon it was alleged that his books, bills of purchase and of sales showed he had sold 200,000 cigars during that time. He also returned 40,000 cigars sold at the rate of twelve dollars per thousand, when it was proved that he did not sell any cigars for less than eighteen dollars per thousand, in some instances receiving an amount as high as thirty dollars. Much credit is due to Inspectors ISAAC HARVEY and LICHTENHEIN for the energy they displayed in collecting data bearing on the case.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN and DOWLING, JUSTICES.

THE HARDIE-PALMER PERJURY CASE.

Justice DOWLING yesterday announced his decision in the case of Mrs. ROSETTA M. HARDIE, accused of perjury by COURTLANDT PALMER, of No. 247 Madison-avenue. The magistrate stated that it appeared to him upon examination of the evidence adduced that there was probable cause to believe Mrs. HARDIE to be guilty of perjury, in falsely testifying in the proceedings before Judge SMITH, and of subornation in having unlawfully and corruptly procured the witness SAMUEL CISCO to commit wilful and corrupt perjury during the examination in this Court. He therefore required the accused to enter into recognizance in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment that may be presented against her by the Grand Jury. As Mrs. HARDIE had no bondsman ready, she was locked up in default.

THE FALSE REVENUE OFFICER CASE.

EDWARD BRADY *alias* George Mountjoy, whose arrest a few days ago, by Officer HAYES, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of personating a Revenue officer and seizing a quantity of whisky belonging to JAS. EGAN, of No. 80 East Eleventh-street, has already been reported in the TIMES, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN. It appears that the prisoner called on Mr. EGAN on Tuesday, represented himself as an Internal Revenue detective, and exhibited a document purporting to have been signed by L. D. ELY, United States Revenue Collector, certifying that the bearer was in the employ of the Government. BRADY announced that he intended to seize a quantity of whisky, valued at $250, which he alleged had not paid tax. The confederates of BRADY procured a carman and removed the whisky to the premises of JOHN MCKENNA, at No. 331 East Thirty-third-street. While BRADY was pretending to take Mr. EGAN to the office of SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 9 Cedar-street, he was arrested on the complaint of the victimized distiller. MCKENNA was also arrested and arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Both men were remanded for examination.

HOTEL SWINDLER.

EDWIN H. HALL registered himself at Earle's Hotel, in Canal-street, on Friday, and obtained supper and a room. He was asked for payment by GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, an employe, when he said he had no money. Officer SAMUELS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested HALL, and the magistrate committed him for trial on a charge of swindling.

AMAZONS.

MARGARET DONOHUE, of No. 49 Cherry-street, and MARY LYONS quarreled yesterday morning, when an impromptu battle occurred. Mrs. DONOHUE seized a stove-lid, and struck the unfortunate MARY on the head with the weapon, splitting her ear, and causing other wounds. Justice HOGAN concluded the affair by holding MARGARET for trial.

BURGLARY.

Mrs. LEONORA BECKOWITZ, of No. 5 Eldridge-street, locked her room yesterday afternoon, and after an absence of half an hour returned to find her door open and all of her household goods strewed about the floor. The burglar had evidently opened the door with a skeleton key and broke open all the trunks with a jimmy. As Mrs. BECKOWITZ entered the room she discovered the intruder with his arms full of plunder, which he dropped and endeavored to escape. A brief struggle ensued between him and the lady, the latter being knocked down by the burglar, who ran into the street. Officer ZEIGER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him after a sharp run. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN the fellow gave the name of JOHN WILLIAMS, and was fully committed for trial.

SIDEWALK LARCENY.

CHARLES HANCKES and an unknown confederate stopped yesterday afternoon in front of HENRY LEWIS' store, No. 497 Broadway, and forcing open the show-case on the sidewalk with a chisel, removed nearly $100 worth of pocket-books on exhibition therein. They were detected by MAXIMILIAN C. STEEN, who pursued and arrested HANCKES, finding him in possession of $20 worth of the pocket-books. Officer FROST, of the Fourteenth Ward, arraigned the prisoner before the Court and he was fully committed.

THE WORTH-STREET ROBBERY.

WM. FRENCH and THOMAS BURKE, arrested on a charge of assaulting and robbing EPHRAIM PINCUS of $200 in money just received by the latter at a bank, was brought up yesterday for examination. Very little testimony was adduced, and the magistrate fully committed the prisoners for trial on a charge of robbery, in default of $3,000 bail in each case.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A DOMESTIC MATTER.

AUGUST THIEMANN, No. 222 West Twenty-seventh-street, made an affidavit stating that WILHELMINA WEST had stolen from him various articles of household furniture, amounting in value to $194, and alleged that having employed her as a housekeeper and left her in charge of the furniture, she removed it during his absence, and admitted that she had done so. The prisoner, who is a young German woman of attractive appearance, admitted that the furniture is in her possession, but claimed that THIEMANN, with whom she had been living as a wife, had given it to her. Becoming tired of the connection, she had left him and taken the furniture with her, as she supposed she had a right to do. She was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—TRIAL TRIP OF THE MOSHOLU.—Very little work is being done in the Navy-yard, only 1,650 men being employed, who are about equally divided among the eighteen or nineteen departments. The *Colorado* is on the dry-dock undergoing repairs in both hull and machinery. She was Commodore GOLDBOROUGH's flag-ship in the Mediterranean. The *Susquehanna* is also being repaired and her old boilers are being replaced with new ones. Work on the vessels that were being built has been suspended, several hundred workmen having been discharged a few days ago. At 12 o'clock yesterday the trial trip of the steamship *Mosholu* terminated, her engines having run ninety-six hours. The trial was a very successful one, and was under the inspection of EDWARD FITHIAN, Chief Engineer stationed at the yard. The engine was made at DANIEL MCCLOUD's South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, and was built under charge of THOMAS W. KEATING. The cylinder is 60 inches in diameter, stroke 36 inches, shaft 113 feet long, propeller 16 feet with 18 feet pitch, and the engines are double, back, action. The average pressure of steam carried during the four days' trial was 25 pounds, the average vacuum 26⅛ inches, and the average revolutions 39 per minute. About two tons of coal per hour were used. The engines are to cost $400,000. The *Mosholu* was built at the Brooklyn yard, and was launched about thirteen months ago. She is 325 feet long, and has a breadth of beam of about 40 feet. She can be got ready for sea in a short time.

RUFFIANLY ATTACK ON A WOMAN.—On Friday evening a poor woman, named BARBARA SMITH, residing in Catharine-street, was attacked at the intersection of Bushwick-avenue and Wyckoff-street by three fellows, who robbed her of a lot of pantaloons she was carrying and a wallet containing six dollars. The woman was most outrageously treated by the ruffians, who offered her repeated indignities, but they finally allowed her to go away with her life.

UNSUCCESSFUL TILL-TAPPING.—Two till-tappers last evening called at CARROLL's shoe-store, No. 104 Grand-street, E. D., and while one of them pretended to trade with the clerks, the other took possession of the contents of the till, $25, and attempted to dash through the window with it. He was caught, however, by the clerks and made to disgorge, after which he escaped. But his companion was arrested and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house. He gave the name of JAMES WALKER, and hails from Canada.

RUNOVER ACCIDENTS.—While proceeding to a small fire in Johnson-street, E. D., a lad, named JOHN RICHARDS, whose parents reside at No. 68 Grand-street, was run over by Engine No. 7, and sustained severe injuries, both legs being injured. The boy was properly cared for by the members of the Company. At the same time, RICHARD HARDING, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, was run over at the intersection of Graham and Montrose avenues, but his injuries did not prove to be of a serious character.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—JAMES HANRAHAN was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, charged with having assaulted JOHN GUY, in Walworth-street, the night before, with a slung-shot. GUY was pretty badly wounded in the hand. Before the attack the men had a dispute, and when they parted HANRAHAN threatened to take GUY's life, as is alleged. Officer LYLE arrested HANRAHAN, and yesterday morning the Justice held the accused in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A NEW-YORK DOCTOR ROBBED BY A WILLIAMSBURG THIEF.—Dr. JOHN S. TUTTLE, of No. 26 East Broadway, New-York, made a professional visit yesterday afternoon to a family in South Ninth-street, E. D., leaving his horse and sleigh unattended, and during his absence a robe valued at $28 was stolen from his establishment. The thief was promptly arrested by an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct and locked up. He gives the name of JAMES WATERSON.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Call at Flemings for a Beautiful Sring Style of hat, only $6, and the finest manufactured $7. No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Medical Electricity Applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, 7 West 14th-st.

MARRIED.

SAGEMAN—MABIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, by Rev. A. B. Taylor, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. HENRY CHARLES SAGEMAN to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of Jno. Mabie, Esq., of English Neighborhood, N. J.

DIED.

ALNWICK.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, at her late residence, No. 23 Varick-st., ANN ALNWICK, widow of Charles Alnwick, aged 78 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARCLAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, LOUISA MATILDA, wife of George Barclay, of this City, in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BAMBER.—At Woodland Plantation, near New-Orleans, suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 13, JOHN HENRY, only son of Capt. John S. and Ellen J. Bamber, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROUGH.—The remains of the late WM. F. BROUGH having arrived from Liverpool, his friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COX.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, TOWNSEND COX, in the 95th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Daniel T. Cox, Dosoris, Long Island, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, Mrs. MARY J. LEACH, wife of Augustus M. Leach, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, after a short illness, JOHN M. MYERS.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OAKLEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, JAMES M. OAKLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 74 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I., without further notice.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 13, SARAH F., wife of Frederick A. Ridabock.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her father, John E. Ross, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 91 West 13th-st.

SMITH.—At her residence, in Hempstead, on Friday, Feb. 14, Mrs. CHARITY SMITH, relict of Jacob Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Smith, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services in St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, MIRIAM D., daughter of Benjamin T. and Eliza Underhill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 13 East 22d-st., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE
CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

The New-York Central Grant Club will celebrate the anniversary of the Capture of Fort Donelson, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, AT 7½ OCLOCK.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting, viz.:

Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN,
Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING,
Gen. S. A. HURLBURT,
Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, and others.

Music by Dodworth's Band, the Anderson Glee Club, and the Central Grant Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies. All organizations and citizens favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, are invited to attend and participate on this occasion.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Ch'n. Ex. Com.
T. B. ASTEN, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.
JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. G. MORGAN HILLS will officiate.

SOUTHERN EVANGELIZATION.—A union meeting will be held by the friends of the American Tract Society, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. (Rev. Dr. HALL's,) SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. L. SHEARER, of Richmond, and Uncle JOHN VASSAR, Missionary Colporteur, will give details of the work among the destitute whites and freedmen of the South, and Drs. HALL and CROSBY will take part in the meeting.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., there is a very deep religious interest. Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SABBATH, and 7½ each evening. Also meetings for inquiry and prayer each day at 3 P. M. Many heads of families are the subjects of grace. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., will give a free Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING next. Subject—*A Visit to Moscow.* Cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—There will be a grand concert in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the benefit of the New Catholic Church, corner of Broadway and 37th-st. Some of the most talented artists of this City have tendered their services for the occasion. Chorus from the Berge Choral Union and Manahan's Band.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP WILL BE installed Pastor of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, D. D., will p[illegible]de; sermon by Rev. WILLIAM M. PAXTON, D. D.; [illegible]ge to the Pastor by Rev. EDWARD W. HITCHCOCK; [illegible]arge to the people by Rev. GEORGE D. ARCHIBALD, D. D.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject: *The Divine Nature of Jesus Christ.* "The God who became incarnate in Jesus Christ, not a son begotten from eternity, but the one God, Jehovah, the Everlasting Father." Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE J. GEER, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society, in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 16, services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas Home.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE. Subject—*Spiritual Growth*; and in the evening, at 7½ P. M., Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER will preach. Subject—*Him that Cometh to Me I will in no wise Cast out.* Seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—"WHITE FAWN AND *Pilgrim Compared.*" Free lecture by Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH, SUNDAY, at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. Seats free. Come one—come all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church, SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Working Christianity.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Evil Habits.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P.M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. —— will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 16. Morning service 10½; evening 7½.

BAPTIST.—PREACHING AT BLOOMINGDALE Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.

SPIRITUALISM—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic Circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 100 12th-st., corner of 4th-av. Sittings for investigation every day.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening lecture at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev Mr LORD, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The annual missionary services will be held on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, and will consist of a sermon by Rev. Bishop JANES at 10½ A. M., a Sunday-school meeting, to be addressed by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, Pastor of 37th-st. M. E. Church, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, at 3 P. M.; and a public meeting at 7½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., and every day next week except Monday and Saturday, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. K. FULLER, and at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st., by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT, at 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Preaching by Rev. A. B. EARLE, on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 10½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Baptism in the afternoon and evening before the services. Also, preaching every afternoon and evening during the week, excepting Saturday, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES a 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"HEARKEN, O DAUGHTER AND CONSIDER."—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach a sermon to women from the above text, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. In the forenoon Rev. Dr. BABCOCK will assist the Pastor in the services, and the annual collection will be taken for the Bible cause.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS to medical students will be preached in the Church of the Incarnation, on the corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Medical students and physicians generally are invited to attend. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*, and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject—*Ministering Spirits.* The evening service followed by the select prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. WM. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, and at same time on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, on *The Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation.* Seats free. No collection.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS USUAL at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 16 at 10½ and 7. Morning Subject—*The Two Proclamations.* Evening subject—*Fragments and Broken Lights.* Seats free. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Normal Class on Monday evening.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on *Why I Am an Independent Universalist*—a discouse on the optimism of science—at Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av.—Mr. S. KRISTELLER, a converted Israelite, will be ordained to the Gospel Ministry in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Messrs. BRIGHT, BACKUS, ANDERSON, HATT and KENDRICK will take part in the services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in this church, on SUNDAY morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening there will be Divine service, and Sermon, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. MATTHEW'S FREE CHURCH.—Services temporarily in Harvard Hall, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Morning prayer on SUNDAY at 9½; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½; Evening prayer at 7½. Rev. SYLVANUS REED and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Evening—The discourse to young people postponed from last Sunday Evening—*The Philosophy of Pleasure in Religion.*

THE THIRD SERVICE OF THE NEW Episcopal Church in Morrisania will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. Sermon by Rev. HOBART WILLIAMS, of Rhode Island. Services every Sunday in the hall corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HERVEY D. GANSE delivers the second discourse under the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in Rev. Dr. WESTON'S Church, Madison-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men especially invited.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in this chapel SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (7½ o'clock,) *Restoration of the Theocracy of Israel, &c.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church is to be held in the Norfolk-st. Church, (near Grand,) next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., and Rev. O. H. PAYNE, of Brooklyn, E. D., will address the meeting.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. EDWARD P. ROWE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1868, at 7½ P. M., in the Church corner 9th-av. and 31st-st. Subject—*The Romance of Cavalry Life.* Embracing a description of Gen. Kilpatrick's great Raid to Richmond, Scenes, Incidents, &c.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Dawn of Truth and Reconstruction.* Mrs. C. B. WILBOUR gives a Parlor Entertainment in aid of the Society, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M., at No. 151 East 51st-st.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

"RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH," corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church will be opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, the 16th inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service "Lord of all power and might." Seats free.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (West 41st-st., near 6th-av.) Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will resume on SABBATH EVENING the course of lectures on *The Life of Christ.* Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on the 16th inst., preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

DR. C. STILES WILL HOLD A CIRCLE every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Those interested would do well to attend. Circle commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av, and 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG, Rector, will preach in the MORNING and Rev. Dr. SWOPE, of Trinity Church, in the AFTERNOON; services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach at the Seventh-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening sermon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place. Seats free. Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., will (D. V.) preach in this Church SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, third lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE, on *Geology and the Bible.* Subject—*The Panorama of the Ages.* Galleries free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., D. D.; at 7 P. M. Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. Prayer meeting after preaching. Service in the evening. Public invited to attend.

REV. WM. B. SUTHERLAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *The Psalmody.* All welcome.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the question—*What is God about to do with the World?* Seats free.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, LATE FOREIGN Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will lecture on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on—*The Success of Missions.*

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sabbath-School Teachers—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the New-England Congregational Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, morning at 10½, and evening at 7½.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

ZION EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 3d-av., near 37th-st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, morning and evening.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15, 1868.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108	100	West. U. Tel	35¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	111⅜	20	Pacific Mail	109¾
205,500	do	111¼	40	do	109⅛
2,000	do ... Small	111¼	5	do ... 2d call	109⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅞	400	Atlantic Mail	97¼
81,800	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅞	100	Central Coal Co	41
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	107⅞	20	Adams Ex. Co	75¼
27,000	do	108⅛	300	do	75
45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '67, new iss.	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex	74
26,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	104⅞	10	Mer. U. Ex	35½
57,000	do	104⅞	100	do	35¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	100	N. Y. Cen. R	134
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	64¼	300	do	133⅞
150,000	Tenn. 6s, new	61	200	do ... 2d call	134
65,000	do	61⅛	100	Erie R ... b60	76
10,000	do ... b10	61⅛	100	do ... b15	75⅞
10,000	do ... 2d call	61⅛	500	do	75⅞
11,000	Vir. 6s, new	41	500	do	76⅛
20,000	Virginia 6s ... x-c	46	400	Bost. Hart. & E. b60	15⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	51⅛	100	do	15¾
28,000	do ... 2d call	52	200	Clev. & Pitts R	96⅞
20,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	51⅜	300	do	96⅞
8,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	86¼	200	Reading R	94⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	5	Mich. Cen. R	114
1,200	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	93	300	M. S. & N. I. R	93
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr	86½	12	do	94
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs	86½	18	Panama R	320
10,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77½	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	108
1,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M	98	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅞
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100	do ... b30	75
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	99	10	do ... 2d call	75
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st c.	89¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	98¾
10,000	do	89⅝	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99½	100	do	67¼
5,000	do	99¾	200	do ... 2d call	67⅛
1,000	do	99⅝	100	N J Cen. R	116
17,000	Mor. & Ex. 2d	84¼	60	do	115½
5,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	80	15	do ... 2d call	115
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d	81	400	P., Ft. W. & C	101⅞
26	Ocean Bank	103	100	do ... s30	101⅜
50	Bk. of the Com'th.	109	10	do	102¼
11	Imp. & Trad. B'k	119	20	do	102⅛
50	Phenix Bank	105¼	100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
100	Canton Co ... s30	60¾	300	O. & Miss. R	32⅛
100	do ... b10	61¼	200	do ... 2d call	32⅜
			700	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	32⅛
			400	do	33
			400	do ... 2d call	34
			18	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	12
			13	do	13
			1000	do	13½
			200	do ... 2d call	14
			200	H. & St. J. Pf	80

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	61¼	100	Harlem R	130
10,000	do	61⅜	400	Reading R	94⅜
16,000	do ... 2d call	61⅛	32	M. S. & N. I. R	92¼
15,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	52	Mil. & St. P	50
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	52	200	H. & St. J. R	68
10,000	N. Car 6s ... x-c	52¼	300	do	69
5,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	80	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	75¼
10,000	Grt. W. 2d M	77½	100	do ... s30	75
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st M.	89½	500	do	75
100	Cum. Coal Pr	37½	100	Chic. & R. I. R	98⅜
100	West. U. Tel	35¼	100	Bost. H. & E.	15¾
10	Pacific Mail	109½	200	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	25	20	P., F. W. & C	102
100	U. S. Ex	74	100	do	101⅞
300	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	15	100	do	102
100	Atlantic Mail	96¾	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	71
100	do	97	85	New-Jersey Cen. R	115½
100	Mer. U. Ex	35¼	10	do	115⅜
500	N. Y. Cen	134¼	165	do	116
38	do	133⅞	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf	34⅛
200	Erie R	76⅛	100	do	34⅜
100	do	76¼	500	do	35
1000	do	76⅛	500	do	34⅞
200	do ... s30	76⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67½
500	do	77	200	do	67⅛
300	Erie R. Pf	80			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	61	100	Tol. W. & W	47¼
100	do	61⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	101⅞
300	At. Mail	97	100	Ohio & M. R ... c	32⅛
300	do	97⅛	200	M. So. & N. I. R	93
1200	West. U. Tel	35⅛	100	do ... b10	93
100	do ... c	35⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	96⅝
100	do ... b30	35¼	400	Clev. & Tol	112⅞
100	do ... s10	35⅛	100	C., R. I. & P	98⅛
100	do ... b3	35¼	200	Chi. & N. W	60⅛
1200	Erie R	75⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅞
100	N. Y. C. R ... ex-d	133⅞	100	do ... b10	74⅞
100	Erie R. Pf	81	200	do ... b3	74⅞
1200	Reading R	94⅞	200	do	74⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Amer. Ex. Co	70½	3200	Erie R	76¼
300	Canton Co ... b10	61¼	500	do ... b10	76½
100	do	61	200	Erie Pf	80
100	Pac. Mail	109⅛	100	M. & St. P. R	50¼
300	do ... c	109⅛	200	P., F. W. & C	102
100	do	109⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
300	Atlantic Mail	97	100	Mich. S. & N. I ... c	93
200	do	96⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf ... c	67⅛
300	N. Y. Cen ... x-d	134	100	do	67¼
300	do	133⅞	800	Clev. & Tol	112⅛
100	do ... b3	134	200	do ... b10	112⅞
100	do ... c	133⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P	98⅞
1200	W. U. Tel	35	800	Chic. & N. W. R	60⅛
400	Reading R	94⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

5	Amer. Ex	70	200	Reading R	94¾
300	Pacific Mail	109⅝	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
100	do	109⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
100	Wes. U. Tel	35¼	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	15⅞
100	do ... b10	35⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	93⅞
100	N. Y. Cent ... x-d	134⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	97
100	do ... b15	134⅛	200	Clev. & Toledo	112⅞
3800	Erie R	77⅛	100	do	112⅞
100	do ... b15	77¼	100	Chic., R. I. & P	98⅞
100	do ... b3	77⅛	200	do	98⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	96⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	75⅞
100	Harlem	131½	100	do	75
100	do	130¾	200	do ... b10	75⅞

SATURDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Gold Room sales to-day ranged 140⅝ (the closing prices of Friday night) @140⅞ @140⅞@141@141¼@140⅞ ℔ cent. The Washington telegrams employed in the Room to advance the price related to what the Committee of Ways *may do* in the line of more Currency—a point not likely to be determined by Congress, no matter, the Committee may report, for several months to come. The Customs demand of Gold for the day amounted to $422,000; making the week's receipts of Gold into the Treasury Office on Customs account $2,324,000, exclusive of $500,000 received from the San Francisco Office. The Treasury paid out only $438,000 for gold Interest, and the remnant of January coupons now fall in at the rate of about $50,000 ℔ day. The receipts of Gold from California on Monday last were $1,255,333. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the week (nearly all in Gold and Silver bars) amount to $768,394. The Banks increase their Specie averages $369,582, while decreasing their Greenbacks $2,375,497. Their general Deposit line is down $1,084,720. Their Loans $460,434. The Foreign Exchange closed steady at 109⅝@109¾ for standard 60 day Bills on London. The Money market was again in free supply at cheap rates of interest to the Brokers, 4 to 6 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral.

The Stock Exchange markets were higher than on Friday for the Public Funds, with an active demand late in the day for the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, and for the 7-30 ℔ cents., which sold as high as 107⅜ and accrued interest. The coupon 5-20s of 1864 were also in request, and the 1862s and 10-40s firm at 111⅜@111½ and 104⅞@105 ℔ cent. respectively. The State Bonds were active and upward on Tennessees, and also firm and advancing for North Carolinas and Virginias. New York State Stocks are scarce, and the bidding prices firm. The Railway Mortgages continue to advance on most descriptions on the increased investment demand for the well known mortgages.

The New York Railways were led by an apparently fresh movement in Erie Common Stock, which, after opening at 75⅞@75⅞ advanced to 76℔76½@77@77¼ ℔ cent. New York Central continued firm at the recent advance to 133⅞@134¼ ℔ cent. On the Western list there was a further rise to 35 ℔ cent. in the First Preferred Stock of the Marietta and Cincinnati, and some movement in the long neglected Second Preferred at 12@13@14 ℔ cent.; all on the completion of the running contracts with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, whose friends, we believe, have acquired a large interest in the Marietta First Preferred Stock. Hannibal and Joseph Common Stock advanced to 68@69 ℔ cent. The general Western list was steady at the close of the day, at the full prices of Friday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅞	104⅞	Missouri	104	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼	111⅜	Northwest	60⅞	60¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	N. West Pref	74⅞	74⅞
N. Y. Central	134	134	Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞
Erie	75⅞	77	Fort Wayne	101⅞	102
Hudson	148	148	W. U. Telegraph	35⅞	35¼
Reading	94⅞	94⅞	M'chants' Union	35	35¼
Mich. Southern	93⅛	93	St. Paul Pref	66⅞	67⅛
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	32⅜	St. Paul Com	50	50¼
Pittsburgh	96⅞	97	Pacific Mail	109¼	109¼
Toledo	112⅞	112⅞	American Gold	140⅞	141
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	61⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	139	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	118
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	120
6 ℔ 500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1874	112
5-20 coup., small	111	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℔c., 1870	102¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. B'y loan	108½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	100¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c	64
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	102	Tennessee new bds	61¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	102¼	Virginia 6s., ex-c	46
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., n. b	41¼
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	96¾	Georgia 6s	68
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, '75	95½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	80¼
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	North Carolina 6s, x.c	51⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s n. b	51⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois reg., 1860	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	Missouri Pac. R. iss	101¼
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	99¼	California 7s	113
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¼	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¼	Rhode Island 6s	99¼
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼	Far's L'n & Tr't Co	130
Illinois 6s. cou. 1879	99¼	Union Trust Co	112
Illinois War Loan	99¼	Manhat'n G. Lt. Co	165½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of the Repub	105
Merchants	114¼	Irving	107
Mechanics'	118½	Metropolitan	130
America	136	Shoe and Leather	110
City	175	Continental	101¼
Fulton	158	St. Nicholas	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	119½
State of New-York	110¼	Park	143
Commerce	118¾	Central National	105¼
Mechanics B'k Ass	112	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	103	Ninth National	104
American Exchange	118¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & W. 2d M	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¼	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	130	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	130	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	74
Erie 1st M., Ex	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	103¼	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	100¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	94¼	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅞
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M	98¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M	99
M. C. new 1st M. '88, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F	98
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	105	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	101¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	94½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94¼	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	67
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	86	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	85
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	84¼
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	80
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86¼
Lack. & West'n. bds	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	101
Del. L. & W. 1st M	98	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	78½
Del. L. & W. 2d M	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st Mort	91	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M	65

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of January, ult. as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From freight	$317,151	$345,798
From passengers	149,507	168,988
From express matter	8,626	8,958
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	2,500	3,763
Total	$492,694	$542,415
Expenses	408,729	413,110
Net earnings	$83,964	$129,304

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 29, gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,300,352	Increase	£11,958
Public deposits	3,545,269	Increase	293,346
Other deposits	22,523,345	Decrease	126,230
Gov. securities	14,068,246	Decrease	200,800
Other securities	16,616,358	Decrease	194,628
Notes unempl'd	12,728,990	Increase	516,940

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,474,530, being a decrease of £394,340, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,319,625, showing an increase of £118,722 when compared with the previous return.

We take pleasure in stating in reference to the proceedings, alluded to in our local column some days since, against the highly esteemed importing firm of Messrs. E. CAYLUS, DE RUYTER & Co., by the Custom-House officials, that the information upon which these proceedings were commenced was entirely without foundation, and that Collector SMYTHE has stated as much in a letter of apology and explanation addressed to these gentlemen, in which he takes occasion to express, in justly complimentary terms, his own sense of their mercantile integrity.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,069,572 57; total payments, $462,807 85; balance, $104,353,673 99. The receipts include for Customs, $422,000; for Gold Notes, $144,000.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says that Messrs. CULBERTSON, BLAIR & Co., of Chicago, are the largest pork-packers in this or any other country, beyond a doubt, as the following shows:

Statement of Pork Packing by Culberston, Blair & Co from Oct. 19, 1867, to Jan. 25, 1868.

Number of live hogs packed	102,660
*Average weight, lbs	244
*Average yield of lard, lbs	27
PRODUCT.	Pounds.
Short Ribs	2,354,605
Cumberlands	2,101,029
Shoulders	1,886,934
Rough Sides	514,585
Clear Sides	399,168
Green Hams	774,605
	Packages.
Mess Pork, bbls	13,010
Prime Mess Pork, bbls	3,605
Extra Prime Pork, bbls	664
Clear Pork, bbls	169
Rump Pork, bbls	35
Sweet Pickled Hams, bbls	1,071
Sweet Pickled Hams, tcs	5,687
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, tcs	83
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, bbls	350
Pork Tongues, bbls	498
Pork Hocks, bbls	78
Skinned Shoulders, bbls	103
Lard, tcs	8,839
Grease, pkgs	1,016

* The average weight last season was 283 lbs.: 39 lbs. greater than this season; the average yield of lard last season was 41 lbs.; 14 lbs. greater than this season.

Mr. SAMUEL E. RANKIN, Treasurer of the State of Iowa, on the 4th inst., addressed the following statement to Gov. MERRILL:

SIR: I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I received on yesterday seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($78,000) Iowa State Bonds—old issue, due Jan. 1, 1868, redeemed through Metropolitan National Bank, New-York; which, with two thousand dollars ($2,000) of same issue, redeemed through Union National Bank, Chicago, and one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, ($114,000) of same issue, redeemed prior to Nov. 2, 1867, as shown by my "Biennial Report" of one hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars, ($194,000) redeemed and now returned to the vaults of the State Treasury, leaving a balance of but six thousand dollars ($6,000) of bonds of 1858 now outstanding. Of this balance, two thousand dollars ($2,000) is on deposit in the safety fund of the State, as security for the redemption of the issue of one of the branches of the State Bank, and may possibly not be surrendered for payment before March or April next. For the payment of these Bonds of 1858, at or before their maturity, either at New-York, Chicago or at this office, as might best suit the convenience of the holders, ample arrangements were made and do still exist. It is certainly very gratifying to know that every dollar of our bonded debt, now due, has been promptly paid, or the money placed on deposit for its payment, at or before maturing, and it is with pleasure—and not, perhaps, without a morsel of pride—that I suggest to you the satisfactory condition of the finances of our young and prospering Commonwealth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
SAMUEL E. RANKIN, Treasurer of State.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 14, 1868, was $2,758,918.

The Erie Railway.

From the Financial Chronicle, Feb. 15.

The following statement shows the length of the Erie Railway, both the main line and the branches:

MAIN LINE.	
Jersey City, N. J., to Dunkirk, N. Y. ... miles	460
BRANCH LINE.	
Suffern, N. Y., to Piermont, N. Y.	18
Greycourt, N. Y., to Newburg, N. Y.	19
Hornellsville, N. Y., to Attica, N. Y.	60— 97
Total length of Company's own lines	557

[It may here be observed that the line within New-Jersey is not, in reality, the property of the Erie Company, but is owned by three separate companies (viz.: the Paterson and Hudson, the Paterson and Ramapo, and the Long Dock,) and leased in perpetuity to the Erie, at rents based on their cost as local lines. Additions and improvements made by the latter Company, however, have been so extensive as to constitute them new lines, and in this light only can they be said to belong to the lessee.]

Besides the foregoing there are a number of roads leased and operated by the Erie, the names and length of which in each year were as follows:

Lines.	1863.	1866.	1867.
Buffalo, New-York and Erie R. R.	140.0	140.0	140.0
Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad	18.0	18.0	18.0
Chemung Railroad	17.5	17.5	17.5
Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad	48.5		
Hawley Branch Railroad	16.0	16.0	16.0
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad	...	25.0	25.0
Total leased line	240.0	217.0	217.0
Second track and sidings	19.0	30.2	31.0
Total equivalent single track	259.0	247.2	248.0

The decrease in the mileage of the leased roads in 1866 was occasioned by the Company sub-leasing the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 48.5 miles in length, to the Northern Central Railroad Company. In the same year the Company leased that portion of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad extending from Carrollton Station, fifty-four miles east from Dunkirk, to Lafayette, McKean Co., Penn. The gauge of the Elmira Road has been altered to that of the Northern Central Railroad, and a third rail has been laid on the Chemung Railroad, so as to complete the connection.

The aggregate of all lines operated by the Company is shown in the following statement:

	1863	1866.	1867.
Lines owned as above	878.0	924.0	935.0
Lines leased as above	259.0	247.2	248.0
Grand total in single track	1,137.0	1,171.2	1,183.0

The Warwick Valley Railroad, length 10 miles, is operated in connection with the Newburg branch, this Company receiving payment in a fixed sum for each mile run.

Rolling Stock.—The following is a schedule of the locomotives and cars on the main line and branches at the close of each year:

Classification.	1863.	1866.	1867.
Locomotive engines and tenders	243	371	371
Cars—passenger	109	180	190
Cars—emigrant, baggage, &c	201	454	450
Cars—box, cattle, milk, and oil	3,386	3,023	3,104
Cars—flat		1,332	1,299
Cars—Coal	310	991	984
Total number of cars	4,006	6,005	6,027

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad's equipment in 1863 consisted of 28 locomotives and 459 cars. These do not appear in the column for that year.

The "Doings in Transportation" in each of the three years, from June 1, 1863, are shown in the following statement:

	1863.	1866.	1867.
Miles run by trains	5,858,687	7,109,129	6,458,279
Passengers carried	1,236,506	2,871,505	2,245,180
Tons (2000 lbs.) carried	1,874,634	2,214,912	3,484,546

The following statement shows the gross earnings from operations, and the expense on account of transportation and repairs:

Specifications.	1863.	1866.	1867.
Passenger	$1,850,284 49	$3,148,290 08	$2,931,833 45
Freight	8,476,810 18	11,261,641 58	11,204,688 73
Mail	101,052 04	129,455 93	130,714 00
Miscellaneous	40,634 58	57,025 50	49,976 96
Total earnings	$10,469,481 29	$14,596,413 09	$14,317,213 14
Passenger	1,390,855 42	3,088,859 02	2,210,793 70
Freight	4,558,230 28	7,764,281 02	8,100,423 56
Total expenses	$5,949,085 70	$10,853,140 04	$10,311,217 20
Net revenue	4,520,395 59	3,743,273 05	4,005,995 94
Net rev. per ct.	43.26	25.64	27.89

The income account for the same years reads as follows:

Specifications.	1863.	1866.	1867.
Bal. from last year	$26,621 28	$620,554 55	$*356,608 69
Net revenue	4,520,395 59	3,743,273 05	4,005,995 94
Total resources	$4,547,016 87	$4,363,827 60	$4,362,604 63
Interest on b'ds	1,406,405 00	1,631,073 07	1,621,557 90
Rents of railroads	133,400 00	567,212 00	557,576 77
Rent of Long Dock	143,551 84	165,690 00	170,310 00
Int. Rev. taxes	113,504 98	300,814 60	100,565 06
Taxes on real estate	104,259 43	246,335 07	228,888 67
Pavonia Ferry	39,551 37	......	11,665 49
Interest	5,242 69	95,180 64	252,260 72
Hire of cars	28,246 21	31,331 11	22,585 44
Loss and damage	10,000 00	98,005 50	......
Sinking fund—Buff Br.	2,354 00	......	......
Loss on B., N. Y. & Erie R. R., &c.	322,781 09	......	......
Total disbursements	$2,309,096 61	$3,135,642 19	$2,965,412 10
Dividend Fund	2,237,921 26	1,228,185 41	1,397,192 53

*The fiscal year has been altered from Dec. 31 to Sept. 30; hence the difference in the balance of income account.

Which was disposed of as follows:

	1863.	1866.	1867.
Dividends	$1,460,102 50	$567,304 85	$567,304 85
Tax on dividends			29,858 15
Bal'ce to next y'r	777,817 76	660,880 56	800,029 53

The financial condition of the Company at the close of the years named is shown in the general balance sheet, and as set down in the following statement:

Specifications.	1863.	1866.	1867.
Capital—com'n	$11,569,500 00	$16,574,300 00	$16,574,300 00
Capital—pref	8,535,700 00	8,536,910 00	8,536,910 00
Total capital	$20,105,200 00	$25,111,210 00	$25,111,210 00
1st mort. bonds	$3,000,000 00	$3,000,000 00	$3,000,000 00
2d mort. bonds	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
3d mort. bonds	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00
4th mort. bonds	5,020,000 00	4,441,000 00	4,441,000 00
5th mort. bonds	1,739,500 00	926,500 00	926,500 00
Buffalo Br. bds	200,000 00	186,400 00	186,400 00
Real estate bds	1,500 00	500 00	500 00
Sterling bonds	......	3,875,520 00	3,875,520 00
T'l fund. debt	$19,961,000 00	$22,429,920 00	$22,429,920 00
Snk. fund Buf. Branch bds	$4,554 00	......	......
Ac's payable	851,597 18	$4,894,452 04	$4,844,885 56
Accr'd int. & divid's, &c	1,141,400 46	1,191,401 89	1,133,217 05
Income account	777,817 76	660,880 56	800,029 53
Total	$42,841,569 40	$54,287,874 49	$54,319,262 14
RR. and Equip	$39,404,647 88	$48,885,738 72	$49,247,769 70
Hawley Branch	103,297 55	236,946 99	236,946 99
Long Dock Co	......	......	303,187 02
L. D. Improv	......	280,438 51	......
B., N. Y. & Erie RR	161,281 61	......	......
R. & G. V. RR. Stock	350 00	......	......
Buff. Br. & Pitt. RR	......	60,073 09	72,578 09
U. S. War Dep	......	......	......
Niag. Brg. Stk	......	4,140 00	4,140 00
23d-st. Property	......	32,425 24	34,340 24
Cash and Cash Items	1,550,767 53	994,150 73	1,110,623 97
Bills & Accounts	486,860 47	1,187,416 21	1,027,310 16
Materials	823,888 82	1,759,485 18	1,642,494 31
Fuel	310,475 54	847,049 81	639,971 66
Unadjusted Accounts	......	......	......
Total	$42,841,569 40	$54,287,874 49	$54,319,262 14

Baltimore as a Tobacco Market.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We have endeavored, in former articles, to show the importance of the Tobacco trade to Baltimore and have spoken of the possibility of making it the first Tobacco market in the world, which could be done with a little persistent effort and without any extraordinary enterprise. A glance at the following table will show how rapidly this important trade was growing, when it was checked by the war.

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO AT—

For	Baltimore.	Virginia.	New-Orleans.	Total hhds.
1854	39,030	47,862	48,905	135,797
1855	38,557	57,872	53,348	149,777
1856	51,289	65,363	56,090	172,742
1857	47,305	52,911	55,067	155,283
1858	70,669	72,726	87,141	230,556
1859	62,871	68,958	75,925	207,754
1860	74,600	76,997	80,955	232,552

An examination of the above table will show that in the year 1855 the amount of tobacco inspected at this port was 26 ℔ cent. of the whole number of hhds. inspected on the seaboard. Adding the inspections of the year 1864 and 1865 together, so as to make a fairer estimate, we find that the inspections in Baltimore for these two years were 77,587 hhds. out of a total of 285,574 hhds., or about 27 ℔ cent. In 1860, 74,600 hhds. were inspected in Baltimore out of 232,552 hhds., rather more than 32 ℔ cent. of the whole. The percentage is in fact rather larger than this, for of the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco inspected in Virginia only about five-sixths is inspected at Richmond and Petersburg. The inspections increased at this port from 39,030 hhds. in 1854 to 74,600 hhds. in 1860.

We have taken no account of New-York. Prior to 1861 the annual receipts there were from 10,000 to 15,000 hhds., which were mostly used for home consumption. It must be recollected, too, that a very large amount of the tobacco inspected in Virginia is used for home manufacture, the annual exports scarcely amounting to over 20,000 hhds., so that the figures given above do not show the full importance of this market as a market of export. It was gradually becoming the chief market for tobacco shipped abroad. It was beginning to control a trade, which necessitates direct shipments, the natural consequence of which is direct importations. If we are to make of Baltimore a great port of entry we must encourage the exportation of this, one of our principal staples, large quantities of which are consumed abroad—which must go abroad—and which will be sent to and shipped from rival ports unless we, having the greatest advantages and, being enabled to offer the greatest facilities to planter and purchaser, turn those advantages and facilities to best account.

In 1862, the port of New-Orleans being closed, and Baltimore not having advantages and not being able to offer facilities, Western tobacco sought a market in New-York. 63,858 hogsheads were inspected there that year. In 1862 the inspections were 68,983 hogsheads, and 14,300 hogsheads passed *in transitu*, having been already inspected. In 1864 the inspections were 111,717 hogsheads, and there were received besides 20,000 hogsheads previously inspected. In 1865 the total receipts were 87,112 hogsheads, in 1866 61,169 hogsheads, and in 1867, 100,670 hogsheads, almost all of which was Western tobacco. Although the port of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River were opened in 1865 and 1866, the total receipts in New-Orleans in 1867, including Tennessee, Missouri and Indiana tobacco, were but 12,010 hogsheads against 80,955 hogsheads in 1860. These Western tobaccos have established new routes. They seek the Eastern seaboard, and unless transportation to New-Orleans is facilitated, and capital becomes more abundant there, these tobaccos will continue to come to the Atlantic coast. If they do, there is no reason why Baltimore should not become the great tobacco centre. It already controls the Maryland and Ohio tobacco, a large amount of which goes to Holland and Germany. It should also control the Western tobacco, which goes to Bremen, and there is no reason why it should not be the best market for the tobacco which is shipped to France and Spain. France takes a considerable quantity of Virginia tobacco, for which this market might be made to offer many advantages. Spain takes a large amount of Western tobacco, which ought to be laid down here cheaper than in New-York, and could be shipped from here with fewer charges than from any other port.

The Metrical System of Weights and Measures—A Petition from the American Statistical Association.

The petition of the American Statistical Association, recently presented to both Houses of Congress, respectfully asks attention to the following nine propositions, and requests that the principles involved in them may be incorporated in any law that may be adopted in respect to the metrical system of weights, measures and coins:

First—That the American Statistical Association earnestly favors the speedy practical adoption by the people of the United States of the metrical system of weights and measures; the system of which the metre, the litre and the gramme are respectively the units of length, of capacity and of weight, and the use of which, by act of the last (the Thirty-ninth) Congress, has been rendered permissible in the United States in the making of contracts, and has been necessitated by the requirements of several branches of industry.

Second—That our coinage should have simple relations as to weight, with the unit of weight of the metrical system—the gramme.

Third—That the standard as to fineness of our coinage, whether of gold or of silver, should continue as now, nine-tenths of fine metal to one-tenth of alloy.

Fourth—That in the opinion of this association no widely-extended and permanent uniformity as to coinage can be secured through the adoption by our Government of any system which is in conflict with the principles above mentioned.

Fifth—That the weight in grammes and the fineness of the coins hereafter to be used should be legibly stamped thereon prior to issue.

Sixth—That the changes required for converting our existing coinage into a metrical coinage are so slight that the recoinage of the existing coins of the United States would be unnecessary; that the difference between the existing coinage and that proposed, especially as regards gold coins of less denomination than ten dollars, is very considerably less than the deviation now allowed to the Mint, which is one-fourth of a grain for the gold dollar and the quarter eagle, and one-half of a grain for the half-eagle, the eagle, and the double-eagle.

Seventh—That in pursuance of the foregoing, the gold dollar should contain one and one-half (1½) grammes of fine gold, or its equivalent, one and two-thirds (1⅔) grammes of standard gold, (nine-tenths fine,) and that other gold coins should be in proportion.

Eighth—That the silver half dollar and the smaller silver coins, hereafter to be issued, should contain of fine silver at the rate of twenty-two and one-half (22½) grammes to the dollar, or the equivalent twenty-five (25) grammes of silver (nine-tenths fine) to the dollar.

Ninth—That the gold coinage, as above described, should be made legal-tender in payment of sums of all amounts; and that the silver coinage should be subsidiary, and admitted to legal-tender to an amount not exceeding $10 in any one payment.

NOTES.

Note on Proposition Seventh.—The weight of the existing gold dollar, when new, is slightly—only about three-tenths (3-10) of one per cent.—in excess of the proposed metrical dollar, containing of fine gold 1,505,1000 grammes; a gramme contains 1,5438-1000 grains troy, nearly, or of standard gold (9-10 fine,) 1,672-1000 grammes, an excess of about five one-thousandths (5-1000) of a gramme, or eight one-hundredths (8-100) of a grain, about one-third of deviation allowed the mint.

Note on Proposition Eighth.—The existing legal-tender silver five-franc piece of France contains twenty-five grammes of standard silver (nine-tenths fine), or twenty-two and one-half grammes of fine silver, the same as herein proposed.

Our existing fractional and subsidiary silver coins are somewhat smaller than the above, about one-half of one per cent., containing of standard metal at the rate of 24 88.100 grammes to the dollar, instead of 25 grammes, the difference being inconsiderable.

Note to Proposition Ninth.—It will be observed that the proposed silver coinage has precisely fifteen (15) times the weight of the proposed gold coinage of the same denominations. The market equivalent is, and for the past sixty years has constantly been, greater than this, the value of gold relatively to silver having averaged, for the past fourteen years, about 15¾ times that of silver. Hence, by the above propositions, silver is over valued, as, according to the experience of all commercial nations, it should be. But to prevent the silver from driving the gold from circulation, it is necessary, as proposed, that the silver should be legal tender only in payment of sums of small amount. The limit in the United States is now five dollars; in England forty shillings (about ten dollars.)

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE GRAND JURY.

The following Grand Jury were sworn this day for the purpose of considering any bills which may be brought before them: Stephen Crowell, foreman; A. D. Mathews, George Kelsey, John J. Vanderbilt, Henry Wiggins, Robert A. Quimby, L. P. Kellogg, E. B. Litchfield, J. R. Van Brunt, Wm. G. Boggs, John Teare, Wm. Edsall, John W. Frothingham, Jacob Cole, Theo. F. Lewis, James W. Elwell, Lyman A. Jacobus, Richard Whipple, Jas. H. Kidder, Chas. D. Lewis, A. J. Beekman.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge BENEDICT then charged the jury. After a few remarks on the duties of Grand Jurors, he referred to those peculiar class of cases—violations of the internal revenue law, somewhat limited in number, but constantly increasing in variety, as the exigencies of the country discovered. Those revenue laws were as important as any class of statutes, and offences against them as necessary to be considered as those of any other violations of law. The extraordinary violations against that statute were notorious; and the question at issue was whether or not that law could be enforced by the aid of the Courts. There was no other way to enforce the law or to collect the revenue of the United States, except by enforcing through Courts the provisions of the law with regard to payment of taxes. There were two ways for securing obedience to the law—1, the forfeiture of property, and the other, the punishment of the accused party. The first expedient had been resorted to freely; but it had been found a mere pecuniary punishment was not sufficient. The question now was whether the revenue law could be enforced by criminal prosecution; by indictments found by grand juries, and punishments upon conviction. Although this law in its violation had been more notorious in some classes of merchandise, yet the violations of it in all branches of business was extraordinary. More than one class of infringements would be brought to their consideration, and it would be discovered by them that the same motives which induced a violation of the law with reference to a class where the tax was high prevailed in a great degree in other branches of trade, so that it would be obvious that a stringent, active use of the criminal power of the United States should be resorted to, for the purpose of enforcing the collection of the revenue. Another class of offences which they should have to consider was a violation of the law with reference to the currency. This class was a dangerous one, and the offending party should never be allowed to go unpunished; and where such an offence was proved to have been committed, bills ought to be found not only against the ignorant employe or the poor hired man, who have been so often arrested, but against the more powerful and more wealthy persons who were the chief movers in this class of offences. Another class was the fraudulent execution of bonds, mostly connected with the Revenue. Such cases were of great importance, had been perpetrated to a very extraordinary extent, should be examined carefully, and true bills found against the really criminal persons, bearing in mind that every person found guilty of forgery was worthy of indictment. The Judge then mentioned a few other cases which would come before the jury, and concluded by giving a few brief directions as to how they should be considered. The Grand Jury then retired.

SUPREME COURT—PART III.—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Hogeboom and a Jury.

Jacob Lehman vs. Hugh McLaughlin.—This was an action brought to recover $2,062 71 for 1,539 gallons of whisky, sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, in June, 1867, at $1 34 per gallon. The defence was that the price at which the whisky was sold, being less than the Government tax, which is $2 per gallon, the sale was a fraud on the Revenue, and, therefore void. The question of principal of agent also arose in the case. The jury, under a charge from the Court, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, with interest, from the time of sale, to which the Court added an allowance to plaintiff of $100.

Quackenbos & Shaw for plaintiff; Morris & Fay for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

THE MOSS-WOLF SLANDER CASE—MOTION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST DENIED—BAIL REDUCED.

Wolf vs. Isaac Abrahams alias Isaac Moss.—In this case, (previously reported,) which is an action for slander brought by plaintiff, a New-York merchant, against defendant, a young man from Melbourne, Australia. Counsel for defendant informed the Court that his client had declined to accept the terms of settlement offered by plaintiff's counsel when the case was last in court, and he now renewed the motion to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the amount of bail. The Court denied the motion to vacate and reduced the bail from $5,000 to $2,500.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar contained thirty-six new cases, and the following were disposed of: Michael Ryan and John Wood, petit larceny, acquitted; Emanuel Avanguen, petit larceny, acquitted; Samuel Hess, cruelty to animal, fined $10; John Reiter, assault and battery, three months, Penitentiary; Russel T. Leve, assault and battery, acquitted; Mary C. Miller, defrauding hotels, convicted, and remanded for sentence; Charles Betz, petit larceny, one month, Penitentiary; Catharine Callahan, assault and battery, acquitted; Patrick Gallagher and James Gallagher, petit larceny, acquitted; Thomas Smith, petit larceny, three months, Penitentiary; Ellen Murphy, assault and battery, four months, Penitentiary; Michael Gibbons, assault and battery, fined $30; Philip Smith, assault and battery, fined $25; Henry Winfield, assault and battery, thirty days, City Prison, and fined $25; Jeremiah Sullivan, assault and battery, acquitted; John Murphy, assault and battery, fined $10; John O'Maley, assault and battery, six months, Penitentiary; Elizabeth Sullivan, petit larceny, acquitted; John Miller, petty larceny, two months, Penitentiary; Owen Kelley and James Mooney, petit larceny, acquitted; John Maxwell, James Maley and Felix Savelle, petit larceny, acquitted; James Brown, petit larceny, two months, Penitentiary; Lucina Cormore, petit larceny, ten days, City Prison; William Harte, assault and battery, two months, Penitentiary; John Halley, assault and battery, acquitted; James Norton, assault and battery, fined $10; John Cavanagh, assault and battery, fined $90, to be committed until paid; Herman Waters, assault and battery, acquitted.

GENERAL ATTACK ALONG THE LINES.

The *resumé* of the morning's business shows that it chiefly originated in bad blood, the majority of the cases being charges of assault and battery, and of these no less than seven were attacks upon women.

John Reiter, from the testimony of his wife, is of very little value in social economy. He does nothing for her support and has at various times employed his leisure hours in beating her. The last of these uncalled-for exhibitions of his weight of hand led to his arrest and sentence to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ellen Murphey, a stalwart native of Ireland in the bloom of youth, and Mary Ryan, an old decrepit woman of the same nationality, occupying apartments on the same floor of a tenement-house, a dispute arose between them and Ellen gave Mary a "unmerciful beave down stairs and broke her arrum." The broken arm being exhibited and corroborative evidence being produced, Ellen was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Murphey, resident at Lovejoy's Hotel, was charged with slapping Eliza Herrman, an apple girl, in the face, because she demanded pay for an apple he had taken. The defence offered to prove that the apple was taken in a joke; that Murphey had been kind to the girl, and had paid her $10 after his arrest. The Court finding him guilty and imposing a fine of $10, Murphey is entitled to the distinction of giving the largest price ever paid, probably, for an apple.

John O'Maley, a vigorous youth of the rounder species, was accused of beating his poor old mother, who is so far prostrated by age and her many infirmities that she could scarcely mount the witness stand. When there, woman-like, she used her little remnant of vigor to plead for mercy for her "poor darlin," and when she heard the sentence of six months to the Penitentiary, went hobbling from the court-room with a wail that could only come from a mother's stricken heart.

Michael Gibbons, claiming to be an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, was accused of kicking an aged respectable lady on the leg as she was walking peaceably along the street. He was anxious that the Court should hold the ice on the pavement responsible by alleging that he had slipped and accidentally come in contact with the lady. This ingenious plea being unsustained by proof, he was fined $30.

William Harte, another believer in the doctrine that sparing the rod will spoil the wife, was charged with putting his theory in practice, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

DEFRAUDING HOTELS.

Mrs. Mary C. Miller, a lady whose personal appearance certainly gave her no aid in her enterprise, was accused, under the act of April 23, 1867, of defrauding the Union-square Hotel of the sum of $33. It was shown that her son had engaged her room, that she had arrived without baggage, and subsequently had accounted for its non-appearance by saying that it had been sent by mistake to Jerome Park, whither she had ordered a small trunk containing her skating dress to be sent. This the prosecution offered to show was false, and that her baggage had been at the time of her arrival held at the Maltby House for non-payment of board. The Court declined to admit the testimony as to this fact, but found her guilty and remanded her for sentence until the trial of the charge against her by G. U. Maltby, which was set down for Thursday next.

TEN DAYS FOR TWELVE CENTS.

Susina Cormore, fat and forty, but the reverse of fair, and of a ruggedness of apparel that betokened anything but affluence, was convicted of stealing a newspaper of the value of twelve cents, and was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison. Doubtless aware by experience that the cheapness of her board would be counter-balanced by its discomforts, she inquired very anxiously if she couldn't pay $10 instead. Justice not being disposed to the barter, she went down to prison muttering "its rough." She spoke as one who knew the truth and dared proclaim it.

A TIED CALF AND SMOTHERED FOWLS.

Samuel Hess, driving a cart in West-street, had a calf tied short to the railing that attracted the attention of Mr. Berge, for the reason that with every vibration of the cart the calf had a desperate struggle with death by strangulation. Hess being arrested on account of the calf, his cart was found to be loaded with meat and under the meat was found several geese and turkies with the life nearly crushed out of them. Ness could only say "der calf he vas all right, and der turkies and der geese belongs not mit me," and the Court being blinded to the relevancy of the plea fined him $10, which was paid with the commentary "vat is dish?"

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Rachel V. Sturgis, James J. Palmer, John Ryan, Christian Huber, Jacob Hanan, G. S. Watts and Samuel Gilman.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following persons, deceased: Ann Bennett, Ellen Coonan, William Mitchell, Patrick Stephens, Otto Stopp, Rebecca Garner, Joseph McCabe, Julia A. Peck, George Robertson, Richard T. Cody, Margaret D. Rosencrantz, Charles Halsey, William Knowles, James King, Caroline Riger, Alice Wade and L. Henry Dinsmore.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Jones.

C. P. Currie *vs.* C. G. White; motion granted.

Theodore Wilkins *vs.* Jno. Reinhardt et al.; motion for attachment granted.

Amasa Leonard *vs.* Jas. N. Bisbee et al.; motion granted; bond to be given in $3,500.

Jas. K. Selleck *vs.* Martin H. Rose; motion granted.

Chas. H. Voorhees *vs.* Jas. D. Hopping et al.; receiver to be appointed; a reference ordered to St. Clair Smith to nominate a proper party for the amount of security to be given, and to take the bond and approver thereof and the sufficiency of the sureties.

Lewis C. Austin *vs.* Lucinda L. Morgan et al.; findings and judgment signed.

Peter M. Duryer *vs.* Thomas R. Gordon; motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. E. Hyams *vs.* A. R. Seligman et al.; case settled.

Florence Sewing-Machine Co. *vs.* Warburton; charge corrected.

William Miller et al. *vs.* John Livingston; motion for referee granted.

William W. Janenay *vs.* David R. Garniss et al.; motion granted without costs.

Martha Barker *vs.* James Savage et al.; motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

Charles H. Smith *vs.* Timothy J. Coe; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

Elizabeth E. Baker vs. The Union Life Insurance Company.—On the 6th day of December, 1864, the defendant insured the life of Gooken Baker for $10,000, payable to his wife, the plaintiff, and took notes for the first year's premium, at three, six and nine months, of Gooken Baker. There was a provision in the policy to the effect that where a note is taken for any part of the cash premium and the same is not paid at maturity the policy shall be void. The first note had matured before Gooken Baker died. At the time the policy was issued and the notes given, defendant receipted the same on the policy as having been paid in cash, and the policy was taken to the plaintiff and the receipt shown to her and she knew nothing to the contrary until after her husband's death.

The Judge intimated that the Company was estopped under the circumstances from disputing that the premium had been paid in cash, but finally, with consent of counsel, directed a verdict for plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, for $10,000 and interest.

For plaintiff, E. More; for defendant, J. S. Jarnigan.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The following parties were arraigned this morning. The offences with which the prisoners have been charged, as well as the pleas given, are also mentioned underneath: Peter Welderoter, assault with intent to kill, not guilty, to be tried on Friday next; Patrick Travis, assault and battery with intent to kill, not guilty, to be tried on Friday; Jas. Stout, grand larceny, not guilty; John Scholly, cruelty to animals, not guilty; A. Seuer and others, assault, not guilty; P. Padden, unlicensed boarding-house, not guilty; Maurice Phelan, cruelty to animals, not guilty; Chas. O'Neill, assault, not guilty; Joseph Nathan, false pretences, not guilty; Augusta Miller, disorderly house, not guilty; Martin Mulligan, assault, not guilty; Thos. Murray, prize-fighting, not guilty; Frank Laturville, assault, Peter Long, burglary, not guilty; James Kermelty, prize-fighting, not guilty; R. M. Kennedy, manslaughter, not guilty; Henry H. Jones, grand larceny, not guilty; Martin Gavigan, burglary, not guilty; John Carey, prize-fighting, not guilty; John Shannon, prize-fighting, not guilty; James Burns, prize-fighting, not guilty.

ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

The People vs. John Reilly.—The prisoner was indicted for having, on the 18th May last, attempted to criminally assault Hannah Friel, No. 3 Boliver-street, aged 10 years. From the evidence it appeared that not only had he attempted the criminal assault, but had actually committed the more heinous offence. The prisoner was a strong young man, aged about 25 years, while the prosecuting witness was only a mere child. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to four years and eight months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

John Schwitmeyer was found guilty of an assault and battery on a man named George Stoll. He was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Feb. 8.

COMMISSIONED.

Sixth Division—Andrew J. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Estes, resigned. Stephen A. Estes, engineer, original vacancy.

Eighteenth Brigade—N. Curtis Marvin, Judge-Advocate, *vice* Wagner, declined.

Seventh Regiment—Edward B. Dalton, surgeon, *vice* Dalton, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment—Charles L. Halberstadt, Captain, *vice* Boekell, promoted; Martin Stenzel, Captain, *vice* Schutt, resigned; Charles Berth, Captain, *vice* Berlitz, resigned; Phillip Fisher, First Lieutenant, *vice* Berth, promoted; Henry Ring, First Lieutenant, *vice* Stenzel, promoted; Dominicus Vittur, First Lieutenant, *vice* Rommel, promoted; Days Andreas, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Vittur promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment—Thomas H. Cullen, Captain, *vice* Camp, transferred.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—John Duke, Captain, *vice* McAuliffe, resigned; Daniel Sweeney, First Lieutenant, *vice* Duke, promoted; Thomas Galvin, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Sweeney, promoted.

Thirtieth Regiment—Theodore C. Wallace, Surgeon, *vice* Allen, superseded.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—William T. Ryther, Commissary of Subsistence; William P. Groat, First Lieutenant; Robert M. Filson, First Lieutenant; Martin H. Westcott, Second Lieutenant; George Swind, Second Lieutenant. All original vacancies.

Forty-first Regiment—Peter Weidman, Captain, *vice* Capt. Barle, resigned; Frank G. Bolts, First-Lieutenant, *vice* Weidman, promoted.

Forty-fourth Regiment—Theodore F. McDonald, Captain, *vice* Brown, promoted; Joseph W. Williams, Captain, *vice* Wortning, promoted Major; Charles H. Perry, Captain, original vacancy; George H. Waite, First-Lieutenant, original vacancy; Russel P. Merriam, First-Lieutenant, *vice* Williams, promoted; Charles A. Bogardus, First-Lieutenant, *vice* McDonald, promoted; James M. Bullis, Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Merriam, promoted; Alonzo A. Dodge, Second-Lieutenant, original vacancy.

Forty-seventh Regiment—David E. Austin, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Banks, resigned; Albert H. Rogers, Major, *vice* Austin, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—James Cavanagh, Colonel, *vice* MacMahon, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—Samuel T. E. Beck, Surgeon, *vice* McLechie, deceased; James R. C. Walker, Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Watson, superseded.

Ninety-second Regiment—Thomas Neil, Captain, *vice* Barnum, resigned; John H. Ralston, First Lieutenand, *vice* Hall, removed; William L. Freer, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Merritt, resigned.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—James F. Smith, First Lieutenant, *vice* Davis, resigned; Charles W. White, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, Promoted.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment—William H. Tator, Captain, *vice* Kent, removed.

First Regiment of Artillery—A. Clark Corson, Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Brush, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Capt. James F. Swan, Feb. 7, Ninety-second Regiment of Infantry.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the annual report of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Merritt, Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York, we learn that the following articles of clothing have been manufactured and issued to the National Guard during the year: 4,385 regulation jackets; 4,292 pairs of trousers; 3,638 fatigue caps, with pompon, shell and number complete; 315 uniforms, complete, of the Zouave pattern; 600 cavalry hats, trimmed, at an expense in the aggregate of $67,027 30. These articles have been issued and have proved satisfactory. The standard of the National Guard uniform is much higher than that used in the United States service, and the additional amounts paid the manufacturers by soldiers over and above that allowed by the State, for a still higher grade of material, shows more clearly than anything else in what estimation the soldiers themselves hold the style and quality of their uniform. The total amount of money expended by the Department during the year is as follows:

For salaries	$9,741 90
For uniforms	67,027 30
For transportation	2,508 91
For stationery	284 05
For alterations and repairs	1,233 20
Total amount	$80,795 36

On the subject of bounties Gen. Merritt states that the military agencies at Washington and Albany have collected from the different departments at Washington, and paid to the claimants, the sum of $671,276 24; have settled 4,903 claims and received 8,183; have still unsettled, including those reported as such Dec. 31, 1866, 15,623; have written 40,736 and received 39,366 letters. Through these agencies have been saved to soldiers, their widows and orphans, from $70,000 to $100,000 in fees; and in many instances claims collected that could not have been collected through ordinary channels.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Battalion drills are ordered as follows: Companies C, D, F, H and I will assemble at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, Feb. 24; Major A. B. Howe as instructor. Companies A, B, E, G and K will assemble on Thursday evening, Feb. 27; Lieut.-Col. Knox McAfee, instructor. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. This regiment will give a grand promenade concert on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., at Irving Hall.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The wings of this regiment will drill at the armory as follows: Right—Companies H, F, E and C, on Feb. 21. Left—Companies A, B, D, G and I, Feb. 28. The assembly at 8 o'clock and adjutant's call at 8:15 o'clock P. M. All persons, except officers and ex-officers of the regiment and men in line, will be excluded from the drill-room and galleries.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

In a recent order Gen. Postley takes occasion to thank Adjutant Collyer, First Regiment of Cavalry, for his great accuracy in the performance of his duties. The books of the First Regiment of Cavalry are models which other officers will do well to pattern after. The army hat, cavalry boots of enameled leather, and the cavalry cartouch belt will form a part of the uniform of the officers of the brigade staff. The cloak will be Glengary style, cut full, (with a hood,) reaching two inches below the bend of the knee; collar black velvet; hood lined with black silk. All cloaks must be of one color, pattern and cloth.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In accordance with custom, this regiment will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON by a parade in the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The members will assemble in the Arsenal on the evening of the 22d of February, in full fatigue. First sergeants call at 7¾.

The following changes are announced: Corporal John F. Kohnen appointed Commissary Sergeant *vice* Turner promoted. First Sergeant F. C. McCloskey, C Company, having absented himself for several months without leave, is reduced to the ranks. Sergt. McCloskey has been a faithful member of this regiment, having served in all its glorious campaigns, it is therefore with regret the commandant is compelled to take this action. Corporal Peter D. Braisted, I Company, is reduced to the ranks, his conduct rendering him unfit for any position. Edward Bloom and William H. Snedicor, G. Company, are expelled.

A very handsome new uniform, consisting of dark blue dress coat, trimmed with light blue cloth and gold braid; dress hat, with plume (white), and epaulets, has been adopted by a two-thirds vote of the regiment.

Col. Parmele has resigned because of ill health, and Major Bell has also resigned owing to business engagements; Lieut.-Col. Rockafellar has refused the colonelcy, and the members are in a quandary.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Brevet Major ISAIAH UFFENDILL, who commanded Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, during the war, and who retired to private life when the regiment came home, has, in obedience to the request of his old comrades in-arms, accepted the position of Adjutant in the Fourteenth.

A regimental court-martial will soon be ordered by Col. FOWLER for his command for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates.

Several drills, by wing and full battalion, are ordered to take place during the next two weeks at the Kings County Arsenal.

The annual ball of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place at the Brooklyn Institute, corner Washington and Concord streets, on Friday evening, Feb. 21. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment, will give their annual ball at the Brooklyn Institute, on the 28th inst., which will, no doubt, be a fine affair.

An election will be held by the officers of the Sixth Regiment, on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of filling the positions rendered vacant by the resignations of Joel W. Mason and Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Schwartz.

The second annual ball of Company —, Second Regiment, came off last Wednesday evening, at their armory. O'Brien's Band furnished the music, while Captain William H. Irving and his associate committeemen were successful in attending to the numerous guests.

Drum-Major G. Strube, of the Tenth Regiment, and his champion drummers, gave their second annual *coterie* at the armory on Wednesday evening, when a most delightful time was had by those fortunate enough to be present. Mr. Strube was favorably known during the war as the leading drummer of "Duryee's Zouaves."

The annual invitation military and civic ball of the Washington Continental Guard, second company, John P. Lansing, Captain, will take place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, March 10. Music by Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band.

Great preparations are being made by the members of the Ninth Regiment for their *soiree dansante*, announced to take place on Saturday next at the regimental armory. The Committees embrace nearly all the commissioned officers of the regiment, while the Auxilliary Committee is composed of the non-commissioned staff and one sergeant from each company. Members of committees are requested to meet in the officers' room, at the armory, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The music will be furnished by the regimental band, under the direction of Charles W. Wernig and Francis X. Diller, and the decorations by Max K. Maximilion.

The ninth annual ball of the Seventh-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, will take place on Friday evening next, at Irving Hall. From past experience we opine that our Scottish National Guardsmen will afford their numerous friends a most delightful evening's pleasure, and a rare display of Scottish costumes may be confidently expected. The officers of the regiment, headed by Col. Farnsworth and Adjt. Robt. Garr, are working assiduously to secure a desired success.

The third annual hop of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, will take place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at their armory. Capt. Imlay and his command always have a good time on these occasions.

DRY GOODS

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.
The stand is one of the best this side the City.
Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Also, store and house No. 214 Bowery to let. Rent $6,500.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION.
SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LLAMA,
and
CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
in new colors and designs.
BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
CLOAKS, to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per dollar. A new assortment, which were not exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced.
Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $3; reduced from $10, $12 and $15. Opera cloaks at $8 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced 30c. per dollar.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Family 4-4 Linens.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY;
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS;
Marseilles and Honeycomb QUILTS,
IN NEW DESIGNS;
FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS;
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, CALICOES AND PERCALES;
Piques and Marseilles,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
TOGETHER WITH A SUPERIOR STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
White Goods;
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
SPRING OPENING, 1868.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, FEB. 17,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
India Camels' Hair Shawls.
IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
Purchased at the recent
AUCTION SALES IN LONDON.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

NEW SPRING SILKS
AND DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Feb. 17,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
STRIPED, PLAID AND CHECKED
CHENE;
PLAIN-COLORED TAFFETAS
AND
FAILLES,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS,
Together with a choice line of
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS MATERIALS,
of the Newest Designs—suitable for
WALKING AND HOUSE COSTUMES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 17,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL 2,000 PIECES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
Consisting of
PLAIN AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN PERCALS,
SOFT FINISH JACONETS,
SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
BROCADE CAMBRICS,
INDIA MULLS,
HAIR CORD CHECKS,
and a splendid line of
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES.
ALSO, 1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
All of which will be sold at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, FEB. 17,
FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN OF LADIES AND GENT'S COTTON
HOSIERY,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR
ORIGINAL COST.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS
OF ALL THE BEST MAKES, AND HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BEFORE THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES, WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT MARKET RATE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to largely replenish
THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWLINGS, CRASH, WHITE GOODS, viz.: CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS MULLS, PLAIN PIQUES, &c., &c. DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, LININGS, PRINTS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 14, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 25 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL................$200,000.
PRESIDENT,
D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
WM. B. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 8, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

WANTED—MISSOURI STATE PAST DUE coupons, by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK,
No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.
C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 683 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON.—Country seats to let furnished; first-class in every respect. Also, for sale, villas and villa sites, lots, and large plots of ground suitable for public institutions, &c. Apply to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT SQUARE, A handsome residence, Nova Scotia stone front, 51x115; a new building with modern improvements, capable of large additions, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes. For particulars address a line to E., at this office, Box No. 184.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHeast corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

MADISON-AV LOTS FOR SALE.—EIGHT lots, comprising an entire front, together with four rear lots; also eighteen lots in 56th and 57th sts, between Madison and 4th avs. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on north side of 34th-st., in perfect repair; rented to a good tenant until Oct. 15, 1869, at $4,000 a year; price $31,000; terms easy.
AARON OGDEN, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

34TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—Fine three-story high-stoop house, 24x60x100, with or without extra lot and stable; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, 2D-avenue, near 8th-st., four-story, high stoop 27x75x125, in perfect order, for sale cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$16,000 FOR A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and a large number of others at prices to suit. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

5TH-AV. LOT, BELOW 50TH-ST., AT a bargain, if applied for promptly. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 111 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.—ONE of the opportunities for investment seldom offered to the public. Seventy-eight acres of land, bounded by the city line on the north, Clove Road on the east, East New-York-av. on the south, and Flatbush-av. on the west. In the immediate vicinity of the Park, outside of the city line, free from city taxation for Park or other. Will be sold in one parcel, if desired, at $3,500 per acre. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 155 MONTAGUE-ST.
NEAR CITY HALL, BROOKLYN,
BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
have for sale and to rent furnished and unfurnished dwellings in all sections of Brooklyn; also property suitable for manufacturing purposes, and valuable water fronts.
Desirable building sites in vicinity of Prospect Park, on the Heights and throughout the city.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—Henry-st., $13,500; Balchen-place, $6,000; Hansom-place, $18,000; Carlton-av., $12,500; and other good neighborhoods. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER, & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 519 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE FOR SALE—On Centre-av., half mile south of depot, large house, wide hall, piazzas front and rear, large carriage-house, lawn eight acres, forest, fruit and evergreen trees of large size. Will be sold entire, or the house with about two acres separate. Apply to E. L. TREDWELL, No. 183 Water-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock daily.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL LOCATED house for sale, at Plainfield, N. J.; house in good order, contains eleven rooms, with bath-room, pantries, &c.; lot 150x300 feet; good barn, fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; price low. Inquire of BROOK & MARSH, at Plainfield, or GEO. D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts. 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms a beautiful cottage, with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 ft., with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

A FINE RESIDENCE.—13 ROOMS, COACH-house, &c.; well fruited and shaded; at Mt. Vernon; $8,000; others $5,000 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE VERY LARGE HOUSE, OR two houses connected, on 5th-av. or immediate neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; the best of references given. Address A. B., No. 23 Washington-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A WIDOW HAS THE SECOND floor to let, furnished, front and back parlor, with bath-room attached, closets, &c., with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 12th-st. References required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability, to obtain a situation as daily governess to young children in a private family; the best of references will be furnished and moderate terms accepted. Address GOVERNESS, Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the banking and exchange business; having had long experience, is capable for any position in the business; references unexceptionable. Address C, Box No. 3,234 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man as a first-class servant; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 504 6th-av., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company in this City, energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling, State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and unusual advantages offered.
Address Box No. 1,519, P. O., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likenesses of future husbands, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

REMOVALS.

THE LAW BUSINESS OF THE UNDERsigned is removed to Room No. 10, all association of Van Pelt & Hull being dissolved.
JOHN HENRY HULL,
No. 243 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.
2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.
868 sets head-mule Harness.
300 Army Wagons.
30 Ambulances.
5 Office Wagons.
3 two-horse Wagons.
4 Iron Safes.
6 Corn Mills.
29 Ambulance Wheels.
Veterinary and other Tools.
Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application. Purchases must be removed within six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:
GREAT SALE OF 100 CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK AND NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS,
At 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are situated on Warren-st., directly opposite the Park, on Union-st., on Rodney, Hewes, Bedford-av., Boulevard, Penn, Keap and Hooper sts., and on Lee and Marcy avs.

Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell without reserve the extensive and valuable stock of house furnishing articles at the
BERRIEN WAREROOMS, NO. 601 BROADWAY,
nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Comprising an immense assortment. Particulars hereafter. Sale will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, and will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stouvenel, deceased.
WM. YOUNGS,
N. LAUZIN. } Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, 1868:

Contributors sale of valuable OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated American and Foreign artists.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, removed from the country. Particulars to-morrow.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

By GEORGE COOK, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, on the premises No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., the entire contents of a first-class restaurant. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues at sale.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

A stock of Hoop Skirts, Skirt Material, Skirt Frames, &c., being the stock of M. & J. Buxbaum will be sold at the auction room of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, by order of JOHN TODD, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE GREAT JONES-ST. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

GREAT JONES-ST.—The desirable extra-wide four-story mastic-front high-stoop house and lot No. 30 Great Jones-st., north side, next to St. Bartholomew's Church, 26 feet wide by 100 deep; two-story extension in rear; has all the modern improvements and is in good order. The gas fixtures and mirrors, which cost over $1,000, go with the house. Possession May 1. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1868, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, valuable Broadway and 35th-st. corner.

BROADWAY—Northwest corner of 35th-st., being 57.8 on Broadway, by 130 feet on 35th-st., together with all the buildings thereon. The location of this property is unsurpassed for business purposes, its close proximity to the intersection of Broadway and 6th-av., its means of access by several lines of railroads, render it most desirable as a profitable investment. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT.

Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.

Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET ON BROADWAY. Desirable offices, in first-rate central location, with good entrance and sign-room. Two-thirds of first loft to let, 25x50 feet; good light and ventilation; easy of access, and can be divided into two large offices if desired; good stand for first-class plated ware agency. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT DArien, near Stamford, the residence of F. A. Weed, Esq.; good house and carriage-house with more or less ground; great variety of fruit; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-st., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PREMISES NOS. 63 AND 65 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two small dwellings and one large building, suitable for a light manufacturing or other business purposes. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 12.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS second floor, 31x70, of house No. 35 Union-square; high ceilings and fitted up in fine taste; the cheapest and best located of anything on the square; price $3,700. Inquire of BELL BROS., on the premises.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 185 6th-av., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., 26x80 feet, four stories and basement; excellent location for dry goods or other retail business. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in Lexington-av., near 34th-st.; rent $2,500 per annum. For permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 100, 102 AND 106 Murray-st., between West and Washington sts. These stores will be placed in thorough repair for good tenants. Apply at the Office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to
URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 19.

TO LEASE—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF building No. 22 Spruce-st., consisting of four well-lighted lofts. Apply to WELLER & MILLER, No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—FOR sale—A three-story house with modern improvements; near the depot; $1,000 cash only required. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND CHOICE SHOW-ROOMS TO LET—No. 817, with an L store on 12th-st.; second and third floors, corner rooms, of No. 819 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 23d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small, private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV. to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—No. 155 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.—THE EMPIRE STATE BRICK MACHINE, the best in the world; can be seen in working order at No. 2 Rector-st. Machine State and County Rights for sale.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK, GOODWILL, FIXTURES and lease of an established jewelry store in a very desirable location in best business part of the City; doing good business, which can be easily and largely increased. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON....................SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING....................SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL....................SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE....................SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 6,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE 14TH INST., between Staten Island and the Central Park, a white CAMEO LIKENESS BREAST PIN, set in plain gold, and surrounded with a gold rope. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return the same to the ticket agent of the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York. The pin is comparatively valueless to any one except the owner.

PERSONAL.

SAMUEL W. FRANKLIN, 17 YEARS old, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion. Any information sent to his mother, No. 61 Walnut-st., Chelsea, Mass., will be thankfully received

WILL THE WRITER OF "A POST-OFfice Grievance," in the TIMES of Sunday last, favor WM. E. MACDONOUGH, Superintendent of Station G, Post-office, with his address?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA.
Positively last week but one
LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI. ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE..............as..............LUCIA
Sig. P. BRIGNOLI..............as..............EDGARDO
Sig. ORLANDINI..............as..............ASHTON
Sig. COLLETTI..............as..............RAIMONDO
Musical Director and Conductor..............Sig. NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—Brooklyn—LA TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22—Second Grand Gala Matinee.
Seats for Lucia and Un Ballo in Maschera can now be purchased at the box-office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock,
when all the original artists
will reappear in this the
MOST TRIUMPHANT OPERA
OF THE AGE,
which was withdrawn from the City in the very height of its unexampled popularity, and will now be restored to its numerous
METROPOLITAN ADMIRERS AND THE PUBLIC FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT—M. ROUSSEAU'S BENEFIT.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTIETH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will appear:
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI, Prima Donna.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his full orchestra, who will perform for the second time.
HAYDN'S SYMPHONY DEPARTURE.

IRVING HALL,
FEB. 16, 1868.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Farewell of
Sig. ANTONIO FARINI,
assisted by the celebrated lecturer,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
who will read Tennyson's great poem, "Enoch Arden," and the following first-class artists:
Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Mr. F. Steins,
Frl. N. Saenger, Mr. T. Staud,
Signor Severini, Mr. William Dressler,
Wenzel Kopta, Mr. A. Desbecker,
Mr. Wm. Berge, and
LANGENBACH'S QUARTETTE CLUB,
Mr. T. STAUD, Mr. A. SCHWICARDI, Mr. ZINGSHEIM, Mr. LANGENBACH.
Admission $1. Tickets to be had at all the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS IN AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock. Tickets not transferable. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, $10.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WAGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.

The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO.,
NO. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OBSERVE THE COMBINATION OF POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE!
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
the very embodiment of
YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS
PURIM BALL,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.
Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretary of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

FAMILY INHERITANCE AND THE PERSONAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.
A LECTURE on this subject will be given by
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D.,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, at 8 O'CLOCK.

This is another lecture (not a repetition,) on the same subject as that delivered on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., in the large hall at Cooper Institute.

It is given in compliance with a general request for a further elaboration of the subject, and the lecturer will enter much more fully into the interesting discussion of details, than was possible in the previous discourse.

Am I, are those to whom I am most intimately related, probably long or short lived? Are there reliable indications of the fact? To enable each person to answer these interesting questions for himself is the object of the lecture.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. To be had at all the principal music and book stores.
The distinguished organist, GEORGE W. MORGAN, will perform selections on the Organ.

THE WHITE FAWN.
The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

TWELFTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT—Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Tickets can be procured at Regimental Armory; W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; C. H. Ditson's, Broadway; Capt. Milnor Imlay's, No. 630 8th-av.; Capt. H. B. Smith's, No. 1,304 Broadway; Capt. Geo. Teets', No. 477 8th-av.; Lieut. Charles A. Millier's, No. 76 Nassau-st.; Major A. B. Howe's, No. 76 Bowery.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
First Lecture of the season. "The Gorilla and its Habits, the Gibbon, Ourang-Outang, Chimpanzee, and their Affinity to Man." The lecture will be profusely illustrated by diagrams. Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, and at the ticket-office of the hall. Doors open at 7; lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-ave., corner 14th st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

PARENTS INTENDING TO SEND THEIR sons to Germany, either to go to school there, or to become familiar with the German language, can place them with a private family, at Brunswick, where they will be considered as members of the family, and where every care will be taken for their bodily and intellectual welfare. The schools and institutions of Brunswick are classed amongst the best in Germany. For particulars apply to THEODOR STEINWAY, Esq., of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, piano-manufacturers, of New-York, where every information will be given.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SUNSWICK TERRACE SEMINARY, ASTORIA—Boarding and day school for young ladies; terms $300 per annum, including board and tuition in English, French, Spanish, music, vocal and instrumental, &c.; fifth house from the boat-landing.
Mesdames KEELING & McGEE, Principals.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 328 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

ELOCUTION.—MISS ADELAIDE TALMA WILL give instructions in Elocution, Vocal Culture and Dramatic Readings. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 53 Amity-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability, a situation as daily governess to young children in a private family; the best of references will be given, and moderate terms accepted. Address "GOVERNESS," Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17,
will be presented the romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects, and the following capital distribution:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18—"OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—PAULINE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21—in consequence of the very many applications at the Box-office, the comedies of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME will be given for one night more.
Doors open at 7½: Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..............Lessee.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Third and last week but one of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by Messrs.
J. W. COLLIER and G. L. FOX.
Alternately during the week the final performances of "LITTLE BAREFOOT" and "FANCHON."
Two of the most perfect and strikingly original triumphs known to any stage.

LITTLE BAREFOOT, on	FANCHON, on
MONDAY, Feb. 17.	TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.	THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21.	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

LAST "FANCHON" MATINEE SATURDAY.
In rehearsal,
"THE PEARL OF SAVOY."
In splendid preparation Mr. Fox's new pantomime.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NO. 728 BROADWAY.
Admission..............50 Cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, last two nights of
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THURSDAY, by request, revival of the ever-popular local drama, by Augustin Daly, Esq., entitled
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with its exciting Pier and thrilling Railroad scenes—with its original cast.
Snorky..............J. K. MORTIMER
Shorty..............C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.
Laura..............Miss IRENE WORRELL
Pearl..............Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Peach Blossom..............Miss JENNIE WORRELL
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
in a favorite character.
Curtain rises, 8 o clock, nightly.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The manager respectfully announces an engagement for six nights only with the celebrated
MISS JULIA DALY,
the brilliant comedienne protean actress and original YANKEE GAL. The comedy of
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
Miss JULIA DALY, with songs, as..............PAMELIA.

The wonderful ARABS IN NEW ACTS.	The Drama of the COINERS.	GRAND OLIO between the pieces.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN—Fantasie by CHAS. WELS, for two Performers, $1; 'Can-can Galop,' 40 cents; Tostee Polka, 40 cents; March by Mack, 40 cents; Sabre Galop, 40 cents; Polka Redowa, 30 cts.; Lancers' Quadrille, 50 cts., and all the Vocal Gems. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broad'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD WETZEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, as
Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY SMITH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. FIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA AND IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER—Instant cure by the Urethratome—Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum, Varicocele and Varicose Veins of the Rectum, Sympathetic symptoms in other parts of the body. A lecture delivered to his private surgical class by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., *Scalpel* No. 43. Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121 New-York.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human race."—*Horace Greeley.*

"In didactic power, Dr. Dixon has no equal; his writings are intelligent to all."—*New-York Times.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST LECTURE.

"Difficulty with frequent desire to void the urine, in a man under sixty years of age, is presumptive evidence of stricture; if these symptoms increase during any irregularity of life, or from cold feet, it is quite certain that irritable or permanent stricture exists—there is inflammation; the lining membrane of the urethra is thickened in one or more places—this is stricture; any cause that sends an increased quantity of blood there, obstinate disease, kicks, excessive horseback riding, long continued use of bougies to cure stricture, cauterization, bad practices—all these are fruitful causes of stricture. You will find examples of all of them in these lectures. Remember that the urethra is designed by nature for the *rapid* transmission of the acrid urine; it is lined with a delicate membrane as thin as a bank note, and lubricated with limpid and bland mucus expressly to shield it from erosion. When narrowed by stricture so that the urine can only pass slowly, that portion nearest the bladder becomes distended, inflamed and irritable; it discharges an acrid secretion; its irritability is propagated backward to the sensitive lining membrane of the neck of the bladder, the closing circular muscle becomes impatient, and constant desire to urinate is the consequence. The whole bladder is finally involved; the kidneys and the contiguous lower bowel participates, hemorrhoids and fistula often form, and the person is quite broken down. The article you will find in the 46th number of the *Scalpel* on the sympathetic affections of the pelvic viscera, will explain all the connections of these diseases; one will cause the other. All medical treatment and all attempts at dilation are absurd. Mr. Syme has amply proved this, and no person of character will now recommend the old routine treatment. The entire condition of the inflammed and thickened urethral membrance must be changed, precisely as we change the inflamed lining membrane of the eyelids in opthalmia. The calibre of the urethra can only be restored by such local means as will bring back the natural delicacy and bland secretions of the lining membrane. Mr. Syme's severe operation I have amply proved to be quite unnecessary. My urethratome will effect this change with absolute certainty and no danger. It has been tested in more than three hundred cases of every variety of stricture from simple irritability up to total suppression, and in no case have I failed to use the No. 10 Catheter the moment the instrument was removed." The patient can ever afterward control his own condition, and if he will consent to lead a temperate life as will soon cease to remember he ever had a stricture.

A TREATISE ON
DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.
BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.
Ninth edition; 300 pp. Price $1 50.

This edition contains four new chapters—one on the Treatment of Stricture by internal incision; one on Circumcision a Cure for Sexual Weakness; one on the various operations for Varicocele; and one on Loss of Virility—an unsuspected cause.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good."—*New-York Journal of Medicine.*

"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this excellent and practical digest."—*London Lancet.*

"His books are written with great delicacy and care, yet with an apparent desire to communicate truth with the utmost force and earnestness."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine, and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Medical & Surgical Journal.*

ROBT. M. DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

All literary communications relating to the *Scalpel* must be left at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 78 EAST 25TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices.
W. L. WILLIAMS.

TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.

Address of Counsel for the Presentors—Eloquent Defence of the Respondent by Mr. Parker—The Spirit of the Church and the Letter of the Canons.

As this remarkable trial approaches its close, the popular interest in its result grows more and more intense. Not only is it the subject of conversation and discussion among those by whom Mr. Tyng is familiarly known and beloved, but by many thousands of other and different denominations to either of the two more directly interested in the decision to be arrived at by the Court of Presbyters—the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist. The general feeling evidently leans strongly toward the defendant, the manifestations of the audience during the investigation being sufficient evidence alone of that fact. Add to this the fact that since the commencement of the trial not only has the court-room been crowded during all the long hours of the session, but hundreds have come hour after hour failing to obtain admission. Yesterday not a few obtained a hearing of Mr. Parker's eloquent address by ranging themselves outside of the chapel by the windows.

As on former days the court was opened yesterday morning with the reading of prayers by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Bead, and the proceedings began with the address of the counsel for the presentors.

ARGUMENT OF MR. LOGAN.

May it please the Court: The first point I will allude to will be a brief consideration of the testimony that has been given in the case. As in my opening I stated the City of New-Brunswick was divided into two parishes in the view of the law of our Church—one being Christ Church, of which Rev. Dr. Stubbs was rector, and the other being a comparatively new church, of which Rev. Dr. Boggs was the rector. We produced to this Court an official map of the City of New-Brunswick, and also called before you a civil engineer of twenty years' standing in his profession, who proceeded to locate the several churches as to which there is any question in this case: Christ Church, St. John's Church of the Evangelist, and St. James' M. E. Church. That gentleman proceeded to give us distances which he stated to be accurate, and the result of his surveys, as made in the course of his profession. Christ Church, situate in the Third Ward of the City of New-Brunswick, was distant from St. James' M. E. Church, as the Court will remember, about 1,700 feet. St. John the Evangelist's Church was distant from Christ Church about 3,260 feet; while St. James' M. E. Church was distant from St. John the Evangelist's 3,970 feet. The Court will also remember that it is in evidence that the rectory of Christ Church almost immediately fronts St. James' M. E. Church. Thus, in the view which we take of the canons of this Church, there were two parishes in the City of New-Brunswick at the time of the intrusion by the reverend respondent in July, 1867. The evidence of the intrusion of this respondent is fresh in the memory of the Court. It is not disputed by the other side. In fact, even the witnesses adduced by that side have confirmed the testimony given by the witness for the presentors. This intrusion was not a casual or involuntary act on the part of the respondent. If it had been such, it probably never would have been brought to the attention of the Court, or troubled this Church. Such cases may occur—no doubt often do occur—but in the history of the Church a case never has before been known of this kind, under such circumstances of publicity, under such circumstances of deliberation, and against express protest made by the party whose rights were affected. It is reserved for this time to present to this Court the fact that, against the deliberate, written protest of the rector concerned, a presbyter of an adjoining diocese, casually there, or coming expressly or the purpose of preaching and officiating, wantonly intrudes within the parish of his neighbor, and commits an offence which the canon of the Church has in express terms prohibited. Much stress has been laid by the learned counsel who represent the other side, and I have no doubt great stress will be laid by them in the argument to be made yet, upon the command of our Saviour, to "Go forth into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." That seems to be the foundation stone of the argument which is sought to be made by the respondent in this case. If the Court please, I must take a qualified view of this command. I do not regard it a command to every man to go forth to preach the gospel in the sense that Christ so commanded. It was addressed, if the Court please, to men who had been his chosen witnesses, who had journeyed with him and had listened to him. They were with him in all the great circumstances of his life and at his death; had witnessed his resurrection, and were evidently his chosen witnesses. To them, after his resurrection, he gave orders and directions concerning his Church. They were thence forward to be known as his Apostles. To them was given the direction; and by all fair argument, by all fair judgment, by all fair consideration, to their successors, confining the command to the body of the Apostles and to their successors. We find in the early ages of the Church that these Apostles gave direction concerning the Church, and from their act proceeded rules and orders relative to the Church and to its direction and government. We find that in the time of the Apostles, bishops, priests and deacons—the three orders known in the ministry at the present day and from that day—were instituted or appointed by the Apostles themselves. The preaching of this Gospel thus committed to the Apostles has ever since been confined by the Church to its educated, sworn and commissioned officers. We find that in the conventions or assemblages of the Church the system of Christianity, in its adaptation to human affairs, and as concerning human beings, and for all time, became systematized. We find decrees or rules of faith laid down by the Apostles and their successors, and we find, as a necessary consequence and relation flowing from the establishment of a rule of faith, a rule of discipline entering into and forming a part of the system of which the rule of faith was the head. Now in this case complaint is not made against the respondent of the violation of a rule of faith; it is simply and purely a violation of the rule of discipline established in the Church, known for centuries. That necessity exists for this rule can best be evidenced by consideration that this course is not a canon of modern growth, of modern origin. It is one that has long prevailed in the government of the Church. It is one calculated to guard against the evil which, from time to time, has arisen in the Church, of intrusion, or claimed intrusion; and from the instances in which complaint has been made from time to time, the Church, in its general conventions, has taken that canon into attentive, careful, deliberate consideration, and from time has amended it, until now it comes to us in the language in which it is contained in the present constitutions and canons of our Church.

May it please the Court, I claim that every Presbyter Bishop and Deacon of this Church is an officer, being a leader in Christ's Church militant, but he is also an officer in a civil, in a canonical sense. On referring to Blackstone's *Commentaries*, that high authority, it would be found, defines the high position of these officers, and the rules of the Church show first, that every candidate must be a man of sufficient learning. Every man is not permitted to preach the Gospel, but the Church sees that the candidate has sufficient learning to understand what he preaches, lest any error should creep in. By the English law (not canonical law, but the law of the land) and the law of these United States, every candidate must have a call, and he must show that he has had such a call from a congregation to entitle him to the imposition of hands, and to admission into this honorable body. In other words, I claim distinctly that no minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States received what is called a "roving commission." He has a "special commission," and is required to show the Bishop that he has a claim to the duties upon which he is about to enter. The Bishop in ordaining a minister asks the following questions among others: "Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and the discipline of Christ as He hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God, so that you may teach the people, committed to your care and charge, with all diligence to keep and observe the same?" And he answers: "I will do so, the Lord being my helper." Now, when this clergyman was ordained by the Bishop, he was commissioned to the parish of which he was then and now is the incumbent, and could only leave it by letters dismissory, or with the sanction of the Bishop. This reverend respondent upon receiving his commission must have a parish—a field of action—otherwise he could not have been ordained. Now the question was, What was a parish? In *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, volume 5, page 33, he found this definition: "Parish—Parochial. It is what was formerly called the diocese of a bishop, but is now regarded as the circuit of ground which the people of one church do inhabit, and the particular charge of a secular priest." If the Court would bear this in mind they would find that a parish was not, as the defence wished to make it, a mythical thing, but it had a shape and a body. Now, if a parish was the diocese of a bishop, it follows that the parson or rector must have the same rights in his parish. He is the overseer of the parish and oversees the form of worship therein; he has the right to regulate and govern in all things belonging to his office; not that he has the right to interfere with other denominations or control them, but he has the right to rule the household of the Church of which he is the overseer, and should report annually to his diocesan, so that the Convention may know what is done, make a change, if needed, for the better, and by their action do whatever they consider necessary for the good of the Church. In connection with this matter he referred to the canons regulating the admission of new families within the boundaries of other parishes. It was necessary to look over this whole field of canons, and see if they were all in harmony, and that by the violation of a single canon the whole harmonious battery should not be disturbed. A rector might forbid, when for speculation or other purposes, (as had sometimes been the case,) congregations had been gotten up, the organization of any new parish, and why had he not the right to prohibit a stranger from coming in and disturbing the harmony of his work? Cases had occurred where permission to form a new parish had been refused, and then the law provides a remedy in an appeal to the Bishop who has to examine both sides of the question carefully and give his decision. The counsel then quoted from Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I, page 298, marginal page 884, C. II, entitled "Of the Clergy;" also "Coke on Lyttleton," page 300, to show the meaning of the word "Parson." "*Persona Ecclesia* is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is called parson (*persona*) because by him the church, which is an invisible body, is represented, and he is himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the Church of which he is in possession." With this view the respondent is to be regarded as an officer violating a rule of discipline now made. In closing he said he had shown satisfactorily he thought, that the respondent was an officer. Take the case of a Judge and his learned friend (Fullerton) having occupied that position, would understand him. [Laughter.] The Judges were at present elected. The lowest Judge was a justice of the peace. He was appointed for a district; a County Judge was the next. He was elected for the county, and in the Supreme Court the Judges were elected for districts. Now, it was an unheard of thing for a Judge to go out of his district and hold court in another, without order of his Governor. Take an officer of the army or navy. He is sworn to support the Constitution of the country whose officer he becomes, and he swears to obey the Articles of War—in other words, the discipline of the body. Now all know that an army without discipline would be but a mob. When this reverend defendant became an officer of the Church he swore to obey the articles of His War, that was the war of his Master upon earth, and was to be carried on by canons and rules established. Now *malum in se, malum prohibitum*. They are only evil in themselves because prohibited. Now, when the human legislator comes to look on the law, and regards the Ten Commandments as the primary source of all law, he will make a distinction between the officers which God prohibits and which the human legislator prohibits. But when the Court come to consider the matter, they cannot apply the rule to a case of this kind. What an officer does is of more importance than what a private does. The private may skulk to the rear to avoid the threatened death and escape, but when the officer skulks, then his example becomes pernicious, because in the abandonment of his duty he brings about a general panic in the corps to which he is attached. Counsel then referred to the testimony of Rev. Dr. Tiffany in relation to the arrangements made on that Sunday (14th July) to officiate, and that gentleman's answer to a question on that subject in relation to Mr. Tyng having been invited earlier in the season, but not being then able to come, had now come to spend a few days with some of his parishioners, and the tendering of St. James' Church by him (the witness) to Mr. Tyng. For what? "To hold such service as he might please." Now what did the respondent do? He entered into a Methodist Church about 1,700 feet from Christ's Church, and there performed a service which the witnesses described. That it was not the service of the P. E. Church needed no argument. It was partly from the book of Common Prayer, altering the absolution, as one or two witnesses said, so as to make it a prayer, mixing it with the Lord's prayer, and also using a manual of that particular denomination. Another circumstance (although much stress need not be laid on it) was that Mr. Tyng used neither gown nor surplice. This act in itself need not be a cause of censure, but, taken with other circumstances, should have its due weight and importance. He then read the canon under which Mr. Tyng is on trial, as already published in the *Express*, and a portion of that canon which defines the boundaries of a parish. One of the witnesses for the defence (the Rev. Dr. Tyng) had given his definition of what is a parish, stating that if a school-house rested against St. George's Church, and a minister came in and officiated there, he would consider it an intrusion. With all respect to the Court, that was not the true view to be taken of the case. The Rector was the governor of his Church, and, as such, his territory would be invaded by such an act on the part of another. Many persons took their notions of republican governments from the City of New-York, and formed an unfavorable judgment from the corruptions which they observed therein. But as they looked nowhere else, their judgment was naturally cramped. In a place like New-York it was necessary, perhaps, to define the limits of a parish more clearly. He hardly thought it necessary, but, in closing, he read the 34th article of Religion as follows: "It is not necessary that tradition and ceremonies be in all places one and utterly like; for at all times they have been divers, and may be changed according to the diversities of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word. Whosoever through his private judgment wittingly and purposely doth openly break the traditions and ceremonies of the Church which be not repugnant to the word of God, and be ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly (that others may fear to do the like), as he that offendeth against the common order of the Church and hurteth the authority of the magistrate and woundeth the conscience of the weaker brethren. Every particular or national Church hath authority to change and abolish ceremonies or rights of the Church ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying." The counsel then proceeded to say that if a change should be considered necessary the proper course to take would be to procure the delegates to the General Convention to set forth and show their reasons for the change which was sought to be made, and let that body act as they are empowered to do in the premises.

ARGUMENT OF MR. PARKER.

Mr. Parker said: When we consider the nature of the charge which this respondent meets here, we cannot be surprised at the interest which in this case pervades the public mind, which from day to day has crammed this little house, and which has elevated this Court and all who take part in these proceedings into the gaze of all men. No other cause with which I have ever been acquainted, has had so great a hold upon the minds of the public in and out of the church, as this which we are now trying, and it seems to me that that is not to be wondered at. What is this respondent charged with? He is a minister of the Gospel. Is he charged with any offense against the law of God, or the laws of society? Is he charged with having said or done anything injurious to the cause of the Gospel, or to the Church; or even injurious to the clergymen who complain of him? The charge is that, being a minister of the Gospel, he preached the Gospel; that being a minister of the Church, he preached the Church; that he carried it, with its incomparable Liturgy, to those who but for him had it not, or at least had it not in the perfection in which he placed it before them. And although he was compelled by the necessities of the occasion not to ask responses from those who had no books with which to make them, and even to omit the Litany, which he would have loved to use before that or any other congregation that might assemble, although compelled to make these omissions from want of the aids to those devotions which the presence of the Book of Common Prayer among our own congregations gives, yet he did not violate the canon to which the learned gentleman who has just closed (Mr. Logan) alluded—he obeyed it—he used the Book of Common Prayer. Take the language of the canon, and analyze it as you will, he performed everything that was incumbent upon him. Aye, it is for preaching the Gospel, and for carrying the Church with him and preaching it, that he stands now before this Court and the country an accused instead of an applauded man. [Applause.] And all the harm that he has done, all the offence he has committed, is that he did not preach the Gospel and the Church with the consent of Rev. Dr. Stubbs, or of the Rev. Dr. Boggs [laughter]—gentlemen who know that when I mention their names I do it with no disrespect. They are my friends. I can truly say that I love them personally: but I can likewise say that I think they have here committed a grand ecclesiastical blunder. I can say that to them as churchmen and as men of the gospel. Had they, instead of taking this course, aided Mr. Tyng in carrying their church to that congregation of Methodists—aye, aided him, even if they thought that he might be able to do it every Sunday of his life, what would have been the result? Might it not have been the bringing of a whole congregation at once into the fold which they and we regard as the true fold of Christ? We are not informed upon what topic the Respondent preached in that Methodist Church. It may be that he preached the Church directly; that he advocated its form of Church government, that he quoted to those Episcopal Methodists, Wesley, their great founder; that he implored them to return to the ark, from which they had gone out; that he taught that it was their duty to leave the Church in which they worshipped, and to go to the churches of these very complainants and follow their teachings. [Laughter.] In the absence of any proof on the part of the learned presentors as to what was said by the respondent on that occasion, we have a right to regard this topic as more consonant with his duty than any other, and to insist that he stands here on trial, entitled to the presumption that he did all that it was his duty and that he thought best to do. That would be the presumption of charity, and it is also the presumption of law. This is a criminal Court, you are here administering penal law; and the accused has a right to every presumption in favor of his innocence, and this Court is to regard him as having done in that Methodist church just what the most righteous, the most eloquent, the most judicious man could have done. They are right in concluding, at any rate, that according to his means and his ability he did, then and there, all that he could for Christ and His Church. But all this makes no difference. The charge still comes back: "You did this without first obtaining the express permission of these two clergymen, and therefore you are an ecclesiastical felon!" The Episcopal Church in the United States was organized in 1786. From that time to this no tribunal has been convened to try a man for offending against this canon, whose case was like this. No wonder that the community stand puzzled, if not amazed. Can they believe the thing in earnest? Punish a minister for preaching the Gospel! Punish an Episcopalian for carrying his Prayer Book to a congregation of Methodists—a spot where the Liturgy in its perfection is welcome only as a guest, and not as a daily companion! I wish to fasten the attention of the Court upon this peculiarity of the offence charged—that it is one which has no possible bad motive—no motive of injury to another—no motive of interfering with another, or with his rights. Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs had no right to preach to that Methodist congregation, or to officiate in that church. Had they gone there and endeavored to exercise their office as they do in their own parishes, the law of the land would have ejected them. They could go any where else in the city except in such places, and rightfully exercise their office. They could stand in the open air and preach and pray, and do it of right. But here within this 100 feet square they could not go, except by invitation. Hence no right of theirs was interfered with. And the construction of the canon asked for by the presenters is, that though they had no right which was interfered with, a brother minister could not accept the invitation of those who had the control of that spot, and go there and exercise his right—rather say, perform his duty of preaching the Everlasting Gospel in that church without "their express permission." I make these general remarks in the outset of this discussion not without design. They contain the kernel of my view of the defence. We say, that though the letter of this canon may cover the act charged, yet correct interpretation will not include it; that the canon was designed to prevent no such conduct; that it was passed to protect the clergy and the Church from injurious rivalry, invasion and interference—injurious to the clergy by robbing them of their flocks and of their scanty incomes; injurious to the Church by dividing the exertions of its strength. We say that any other interpretation will stultify the legislation of the Church; will impose penalty where the desert is reward; will make the Church, whose only office is the preaching of the Gospel, restrain that preaching simply for the sake of doing so. Before proceeding to discuss the subject at large, I wish to say a word or two on a topic hinted at, and respecting which some harsh things have been said—I was going to say almost the only harsh things that have fallen from the very courteous and dexterous counsel on the other side in regard to the respondent—I mean the charge of discourtesy. And my first observation is that this charge has nothing to do with the case. The canon was not passed to favor professional etiquette. Such a motive seems to be preposterous. No laws of the Church have any such motive. And laws of the Church—a body existing for the protection of the highest interests of man—are prompted by reasons of more consequence than the preservation of simple politeness between one minister and another. The only motive rightly to be assumed as actuating the legislation of the Church is the preaching of the glad tidings, and, next to that, the dissemination of the Church's shapely scheme of doctrine and the increasing of the love and regard of all men for what we deem her incomparable liturgy. Professional politeness! The Church of the living God pass solemn canons in order to humor the whims and follies of such ministers as make much of personal dignity, and are thinking not what is due to the Gospel, but to themselves! The simple supposition, it seems to me, insults the dignity of a Church whose formularies blaze with Jesus Christ, and him crucified, and in whose sight ministers are little—the spread of the Gospel everything! My second remark is, that courtesy to another, though most commendable, and desirable is not the highest duty. The first, last, perpetual duty of God's minister is to preach the Gospel. He is not a true minister—has not risen to a right estimate of his calling, who has not ever sounding in his ears, and beating in his heart the thrilling words, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel!" If any souls desire the Gospel at his mouth, he is called to them, just as Peter was when praying on the housetop. And even had the respondent applied, as it seems courtesy would dictate, to the reverend clergy of New-Brunswick for permission to officiate for the congregation which invited him, and been refused, I hold it would still have been his duty, with his view of the canon in question, to go there and preach the Gospel; and I hold that he takes the right view of the canon. Did his Saviour stand on ceremony when invited to the Synagogue? But let me further remark, it was not Mr. Tyng but Dr. Stubbs who was discourteous, if there was want of courtesy anywhere. Mr. Tyng was on his vacation. This congregation was without a pastor. A leading member of it was a parishioner of Mr. Tyng, resident half the year here. He was asked to preach to this people. The able and dexterous advocate for the presenters (spite of his disavowal) imputes to Mr. Tyng a motive of which he is incapable—one, certainly, of which he ought to be—and therefore one which no man has the right to impute to him. Not because he had an itching tongue, but because he deems preaching God's word his duty, did he go. He was, it seems, advertised. This was none of his doing—nor did he know it. Now what was Dr. Stubbs' duty? To complain of him forthwith to the Bishop; to send him his sexton with a note forbidding him, after he knew this arrangement had got publicity, and when Mr. Tyng could not, with his views of his rights and his duties, withdraw—when no man could have withdrawn?—then to leave his own parish and go to Princeton, out of the reach of explanation or remonstrance?—or was it not his duty personally to visit this reverend brother, with whom he had had a "very friendly conversation," [laughter,] learn how it was he was there, expostulate with him, if need be, as friend with friend and one servant of Christ with the other, and see if they could not agree on the proper course under the circumstances to be adopted? This is what I think he ought to have done—what the spirit of the Gospel required—and had he done this—had he heard from Mr. Tyng how the visit occurred—that he had no idea that the canon required consent—that his sole desire was to do his duty—that advertised as he was he could not withdraw, I know that my excellent friend, Dr. Stubbs, would have gone to my other friend, Dr. Boggs, and said, "let him go on; it may save souls; it may even increase the Church; at any rate, accidents have made it impossible for him not to go on." And so they would have saved this trial, and "done unto others as they would should be done unto them;" and so this respondent would have been allowed quietly to serve the Church, and Dr. Stubbs, and the Gospel, all at once. [Laughter and applause.] With these preliminary remarks I come directly to the subject in hand. The question before the Court is not one of fact. It is not whether the act described in the specifications was committed by the respondent, nor whether in the mode of committing it he erred, but whether, if it were, the *charge* is proved. It is a question of law, not of fact. We deny breaking the canon by what we did, and the Court is to say whether our conduct is a breach of it. In other words, they are to expound and construe this canon, and to determine what is its meaning. I need not say that this is a most responsible duty. It is the first time in 75 years, so far as I am informed, that such an exposition as is here sought for was asked by any one, of any organized tribunal. That conduct exactly like that of the respondent has often occurred, must be admitted. The well-known case of the late Dr. Johns' in Baltimore is one that occurs to myself—notable because it was not neglected, but was sought to be prevented, and his conduct reprehended by his Diocesan in another way. [Mr. Parker here detailed the facts of Dr. Johns' case, and also those of Dr. Tyng's preaching at Schooley's Mountain.] Other cases are well known to the numerous clergymen before me. Nay, it is even said that there are known to different members of this Court cases where the same sort of conduct was sought to be prosecuted as uncanonical, but was, after application to proper authority, not even presented. If all this be true, the importance of the present occasion and the responsibility of this Court are much enhanced, while a powerful argument for the respondent springs up at the very outset. How can what he has done be contrary to the canon when for seventy-five years, though often done before, not even has a court met to try an alleged offender? The question, I repeat, is one of law only. And it is the task of this Court to expound that law. It is to be regretted that its exposition must necessarily be so wanting in authority. Not even in this diocese can it be a completely controlling precedent. There is no court ecclesiastical who can establish law by precedent. And hence results a propriety which I would most respectfully urge, that the leaning of this tribunal should be strongly toward an acquittal. Since, as the cause is one of the whole Church, the unseemly sight may be presented that what is crime in New-Jersey should be virtue in Massachusetts or Virginia. And if such a thing is possible it were best to give the respondent the benefit of doubts, and let the General Convention, ere long to convene, put all question on this subject to rest. I remark, then, as a first proposition, that the canons in question cannot have such an interpretation as to extend to all cases within their words. Consider the words of the law. They refer, first, to certain acts to be done; second, to a consent, the want of which criminates those acts. What acts? "No minister shall officiate either by preaching, reading prayers or otherwise." The acts are criminal, not because of the protest of the resident clergymen, but because of the want of their express permission; and, therefore, if the evidence given here of protest was relevant at all, it was only as a portion of the circumstances, and, perhaps, in aggravation of the offence. "Preaching" is "proclaiming;" "publishing in religious discourses;" "pronouncing a public discourse on a religious subject." "What ye hear in the ear, that preach ye on the house tops." That is, proclaim it. "The Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings to the meek," said Isaiah. "Then Phillip, (seated by the eunuch,) began at the same Scripture, and preached unto him Jesus." He preached to the spirits that were in prison. It may be in public or private. It may be of Christ, or anything religious. It may be to a congregation or one individual. The Christian religion covers all moral duties. A lecture on temperance, on obedience to lawful authority, on truthfulness, on church government, on the life of Christ, on Paul, on Peter, on Popery or Methodism, whether on Sundays or week days; all is preaching. Does this court believe that all this is forbidden by this canon? So, again, with "reading prayers." What prayers? When? How? Where? A minister "reads prayers" in my family. Does he not "officiate" by "reading prayers?" Or, on a sudden emergency, when solemnity oppresses a crowd, he says, "let us pray," and he repeats the prayers of the Church. Or, kneeling beside a sufferer in a railroad train, he commends his soul to God. Or, called on at a charity, he invokes God's favor. Or, at a commencement of a college, or at the meeting of a Legislature or a convention, or on a visit to some jail or almshouse, does he not officiate? Later canons increase the force of this opening remark. As the law now stands, every single act, coming within the literal meaning of the words used, is unlawful unless he has received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, and when parish boundaries are not defined by law, or settled by diocese authority, they shall, for the purposes of this section, it is claimed, be defined by civil divisions of the State—viz., cities, villages, &c.—and if there be two or more congregations therein, such shall be deemed the cure of the ministers thereof, and the consent of the majority of such ministers shall be necessary. Enforce this canon literally, and observe the absurdities it requires. Dr. Stubbs is invited to preach here next Sunday. Before doing so, will he obtain the express permission of all the ministers of the church resident in the City of New-York, &c.? If not, will he be prevented? Dr. Stubbs may be acceptable to some congregation here who seek a clergyman, either as a supply or a rector; will he get the express permission of a majority? If not, is he not a criminal? Should one of this reverend Court be invited by either of the others to officiate for him next Sunday, could he do it without the express permission of a majority? In New-Brunswick Drs. Stubbs and Boggs are the only ministers of this church. One of them wishes one of this Court to preach for him, can he lawfully do it unless the other likewise consent? One of you has a brother, perhaps, resident in New-Brunswick. He falls sick, desires your services. You long to give them; must you not first run to the houses of Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs and get their express permission? [Laughter.] I don't wonder at the laugh.

The Chairman—Nor do I wonder at it; but I wish that we might have better order in the Court.

Mr. Parker—I do not wonder at the laugh, and I am pleased that the Chairman agrees with me. I am sure he cannot but see that when a literal interpretation is given to this canon, it is sheer nonsense. [Renewed laughter.] Or perhaps you have a sister there who belongs to the Methodist denomination, and who is about to be married; she desires you to join her in holy matrimony, must you first get the express permission of Stubbs and Boggs? Or suppose a marching regiment stops in New-York, its chaplain an Episcopal minister. Can he officiate as required by his military duty without consent of the majority? Or, suppose the Chaplain at Fort Hamilton is of the Church. He has no parish. The parish is the township and there is a church. Must he have the express permission to do his duty? Or, if the respondent were elected Chaplain of Congress, or at Albany were asked to "officiate" in the Legislature, could he do it unless he got first permission? You cannot say that these acts would never be reprehended. If the canon is to be literally enforced, they break it; and if they do, they ought to be reprehended. You cannot say that no court would convict in such cases; that is nothing but saying, if the literal interpretation be true, that the Court would depart from their duty. What will you say? Especially in such cases as these supposed, when the army regulations and the duties of a chaplain require performance of official services by an Episcopal Minister, will you not say that the civil power here intervenes and takes the place where he officiates, for the time being, out of the "parish or cure" of the resident clergyman? Certainly it does. Whatever the canons say, the law of the land forcibly intervenes and makes the hundred or four hundred feet square where the Chaplain officiates, no part of the parish. And so, we contend, that the occupation of the spot of ground wherever the Methodist Church stands, forcibly snatches so much from the bounds of the "parish," and that officiating there is not uncanonical. The law makes that the property of others, and the canon cannot be interpreted so as to override the law. This much, I will say, on this review of the canon, no rational mind can ever believe that the law-making power meant this canon to be applied literally, according to the full extent of the words used. I proceed to say, the principles of law, acknowledged everywhere, require that in enforcing this canon, its words must be restricted from their general signification, and bear as construction according to the intent of its makers. I invoke here the following rules 1. Penal statutes must be construed strictly; 2. Laws must be interpreted so as not to impute absurdity to a Legislature; 3. Laws must not be interpreted so as to cause the Legislature to make a laudable act or one not *per se* reprehensible, criminal; 4. The laws of a church must be interpreted so as to attain her ends—the Gospel's and her own extension; 5. The letter of a law may be enlarged so as to reach the mischief it seeks to remedy, or restrained, so as not to make that penal which is not within reach of mischief. [Mr. Parker here cited from *Vattel on the Interpretation of Treaties, Sedgwick on Statutes, Smith on Statutes*, to show the generally received rules of interpretation, and also from Bishops White and Hoffman upon the application of those rules to ecclesiastical laws, and proceeded: The result of all this is, that to make an act an offence, it must be both within the letter and spirit of the statute imposing the penalty, or, as the language of the law elsewhere is, "within the words and the mischief." And so it being plain that to apply this canon literally would stultify the Legislature, and make criminal what might be the dictate of Christian charity or duty, the inquiry must be for some "mischief" against which the canon was directed, and, having found that, whether the act complained of is within it? This brings me to the third general head: What mischief was there, then, against which the canon was directed? The history and language of the canon must guide us in this inquiry. The original was passed in 1792 at a Convention held at Trinity Church in this City. What was the then State of the Church? All told, 176 clergymen—19 in New-York, 9 in New-Jersey, 22 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, 14 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Delaware, 33 in Maryland, 59 in Virginia, 14 in South Carolina. And the Revolution had weakened all. Few and poor,—this was the condition of clergy and parishes—needing nursing, prudence and economy of resources. This poverty enhanced one danger to the clergy—lately having livings, but now dependent on voluntary contributions—that of rivalry. Worse than this for them—the law formerly having cared for them, wherever parishes were lawful,—they were now at the mercy of their own people. Not only could these build new churches, or establish new congregations, but they could open their own churches to the clergy. And so dissensions might brew, and cause destruction to the clergy, to the parishes, to the Church. This was an evil—a mischief—and to be remedied only in one way, viz.: by acting on the clergy. Hence this law. It was a good law, for it reprehended conduct which was unchristian, if not immoral, and which tended to cripple an already weak church. And it provided that no clergyman should officiate by preaching or reading prayers within the parish of another without his permission, if present, or, if absent, that of the Vestry or Trustees of the congregation. The simple fact is that this canon did what before the revolution the law of the land did—made the parson master of his Church. This was its intent. It was to defend him against his people, by prohibiting any brother clergyman from being so selfish as to seek his livelihood at the cost of an incumbent. That this was so, is plain from the canons passed at the next Convention—three years after. (Mr. Parker cited this canon.) As if it was said, by both—yes, the minister shall be master, and not the vestry, unless he cannot do his duty—then, proving that to the Bishop, the vestry shall have power to open the doors of their churches to any regular minister. The meaning of these two canons is that, if the minister does not perform the regular services that he ought to perform, either through infirmity or for any other reason, the congregation shall have power to depose him—to substitute a live man for a dead man, and the church shall go on, whether the car of its progress roll over the bodies of its useless members or not. Now apply the analogy of the Canon to the case in hand. Here is another case where the resident clergy, not from infirmity, but from inability or other cause, cannot officiate in this particular spot. Can it be that the words of the Canon are to make him an offender, when if Dr. Stubbs were paralytic so that he could not then officiate nor consent, Mr. Tyng might go and officiate regularly in his very pulpit? I submit, most sincerely, that we see here in the origin of this legislation, that the mischief aimed at was rivalry—stealing away the hearts of a clergyman's own congregation—aiding malcontents to his injury pecuniarily and otherwise. Whoever did that was an offender, rightly so considered; he was guilty, judged by the law of christianity, of two things, selfish disregard of a brother's pecuniary interest, and of weakening the Church and its power of growth for his own selfish emolument. This view of the object aimed at by the canon of 1792 is corroborated by the title of the new canon of 1795, "of the officiating of ministers in the churches, or within the parochial cures of other clergymen." What that canon meant by the word "parish" is thus plain—"churches or parochial cures," "parish or parochial cures." Are not "church" and "parish" here synonymous? Now, it is observable that this second canon came from Virginia. Coming thence (when there were parishes) there is greater force in the title now prefixed—by which instead of "parish or parochial cure," it is called "*church* or parochial cure." What difference is there between "parish" and "parochial cure?" How far does one extend beyond the other? Why these words? We must give the separate forces, if we can. I answer, parish signifies church, simply. Parochial cure is a term used to protect clergy against interference with them in such places, or with such people as are under their care—their congregations namely. So that a man could not say, "I did not preach in your church," if he did try to establish himself with another's congregation, though outside the Church. Another canon was passed in 1795 which shows that rivalry and injury thus to brother clergymen and their churches was the mischief aimed at. No interference or rivalry could exist between established ministers; hence they could preach anywhere, but no stranger could come there and say, "I do not break the canon, because neither of you have local boundaries."

If it was intended to prohibit preaching out of the parochial cure, would the prohibition be confined to outside clergymen?

Mr. Parker proceeded at considerable length to establish by authorities and to illustrate the view that the original object of these restrictive canons was to protect clergymen from rivalry within their own parishes and among their own congregations, and also to show that the parity of other religious denominations was recognized by the Episcopal Church in the early days of her history in this country. He also discussed briefly the law of England bearing upon the subject; and, after further citation of evidences and authorities as to the meaning and object of restrictive canons in the Church, said in conclusion: To repeat and sum up: Construe this canon as its words import and these consequences follow:—It enacts the greatest absurdities, restricting the liberty of preaching so much and so ridiculously, that scarce any man can, in fact, preach lawfully elsewhere than in his own pulpit, nor there unless a majority of ministers settled in the city agree to his call. It introduces a regulation impossible in this country, and forbids the clergy ministering to their own congregations outside of local limits. It additionally stultifies the legislation of the Church by imputing to them the intent to extend the jurisdiction of their clergy to persons who are, confessedly, hostile, and our places in sole control of hostile persons—and where adverse doctrines are taught.

It further stultifies the legislation of the Church by imputing to it the intent to require a frequently impossible Court, or else to punish as an offence an endeavor to carry her tenets to those who will not acknowledge her rule. It further stultifies the legislation of the Church by imputing to it the desire to punish as an offence, an act without possible criminalty, or want of regard for fraternal or Christian obligation, and without conceivable injury to the person whose express permission is to be obtained. Construe this canon so, and you make that wrong which, in the beginning, must have been hailed as a privilege, and to do which, in her early struggles, the Church must have wished for all her clergy the opportunity.

Construe this canon so, and you make wrong that which a large portion of the bishops, priests, and deacons of the Church have for seventy-five years regarded as right, and done gladly as a duty. Construe this canon so, and you make the Church, without an object, enable one man to prevent another from preaching the everlasting Gospel, though he do it with the blessed formularies in his hand, though with the Gospel he advocate her, though from his lips alone would that congregation receive it, though his only intent was to win souls to Christ, and the only result was to bring them to the Church of the man who stood in the way. With all this true, yet you will impute to her the wish to allow that man's whim, or aworse, to close the mouth of a sworn champion of the Cross. (Applause.) Notwithstanding all that may betoken a different result, I cannot but believe that the reverend Court before me, on a thorough consideration of this canon, will pronounce its decision that this is one of the cases wherein exists liberty for men to differ, so they all work for the same great result, and will say to this respondent that he is not guilty of infringing the law of that Church which his father and he have lived and worked for, and for whose prosperity he means still to live, to work and to die. [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Parker's argument, the Chairman announced that owing to some of the members of the Court having to return to their parishes for to-day's services, no further argument could be heard yesterday; so the Court adjourned to Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., when the case will be further argued by Mr. Fullerton for the respondent, and by Mr. Nash for the presenters, and probably closed.

Suicide by a Boy in Thirtieth-street.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at No. 139 East Thirtieth-street over the body of John Grant, aged 16, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in an outhouse in the yard. Mrs. Eliza Sherry, one of the occupants of the house, testified that deceased had been employed by her husband as an errand boy in his boot and shoe store, No. 1,123 Broadway, for the past two months. He was in the habit of visiting the house every day to see if there were any errands for him. On Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, he came as usual, but Mrs. Sherry noticed nothing strange in his appearance, and gave him a coal scuttle to fill at the wood house in the yard. John went down stairs, and she never saw him again alive. About an hour after she proceeded to the woodhouse, and finding the scuttle brought it in. Julia Hoyt, also residing at No. 139, testified that she went down stairs about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and opened the woodhouse adjoining the one used by Mrs. Sherry, which is usually kept locked, and had not been opened since Wednesday morning at an early hour. When she opened the door she saw young Grant hanging to a beam—the body suspended by a woolen comforter and the feet resting on the coal. Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he had examined the outhouses, and found that deceased had evidently climbed over the partition between the two outhouses, and had tied the ends of his comforter to the beam, afterward resolutely bending his legs so as to produce strangulation. In his opinion death had occurred some days previous. It was stated that the boy had asked permission to go back to Philadelphia, where he had previously been employed, and had threatened to run away if his parents, who reside at No. 13 Minetta-lane, did not accord the desired permission. His father had inquired after him, and, supposing that he had run away to Philadelphia, was about to write to an aunt of deceased residing in that city, when the fact of his suicide was discovered. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts adduced.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Widening and Extension of Laurens-street to Fifth-avenue.

The Aldermanic Committee to whom was referred a petition for the widening of Laurens-street and its extension to Fifth-avenue, met at noon yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, which was filled with persons interested in the proposed improvement.

The Chairman, Ald. Hardy, said the meeting was intended specially to hear arguments in favor of choosing Thompson-street instead of Laurens, and the Committee would therefore first hear arguments on that point.

Mr. R. M. Henry presented a protest, signed by thirty residents and property owners on Fifth-avenue, against the proposed extension.

Mr. Henry Bergh, residing at No. 172 Fifth-avenue, said he had no objection to the extension of the Fifth-avenue, provided a railroad was not run through it. He thought at least one avenue should be kept open. Did the citizens of New-York wish to give the railroad companies more privileges than they already possess? Were they entitled to it? As a property owner on the avenue, he opposed the extension of the avenue, provided a railroad was to be run through it; otherwise he was in favor of the avenue being extended through to Washington-square, and to the street immediately opposite.

Mr. Gross, on behalf of property owners on Thompson-street, said that in order to relieve Broadway the extension should be carried through to Greenwich-street. If the extension stopped at Canal-street no object would be answered. If Laurens-street is only widened twenty-five feet, it would not correspond with Fifth-avenue. Another objection to Laurens-street is that it is not on a line with Fifth-avenue, and the cut through the square would have to be diagonal instead of straight. The plan he proposed was an extension of the avenue through the square to Thompson-street; widening Thompson-street fifty feet on the easterly side, from Fourth to Canal-street, or to Grand or Broome-street, and then cutting diagonally through to West Broadway, thus avoiding the Dime Savings Bank and other valuable buildings; further, he proposes to cut through to College-place, to widen it; to cut through from Barclay-street to Fulton, and to connect with Greenwich-street, thus forming an avenue from the upper to the lower part of the City.

Mr. R. D. Hatch said the only objection he saw to the Laurens-street project was that it is proposed to make the street only 75 feet wide, instead of 100 feet. As the Fifth-avenue is 100 feet and West Broadway is nearly the same width, it would seem that Laurens-street should be made 100 feet. Laurens-street would be the most direct route and the least expensive. He thought the grantees of the land in Laurens-street might covenant that no railroad should run through it before they surrendered their property.

Mr. George W. Clarke presented a remonstrance from property owners around Washington-square against Fifth-avenue being cut through to Laurens-street. At the same time they were not opposed, as he understood, to the Thompson street route. If, he said, an attempt is made to cut through the square to Laurens-street, it will be resisted, as the remonstrants are of opinion that they have some claim to say what shall be done with the square.

Mr. Goldey, on behalf of some property owners on Laurens-street, said the widening of Laurens-street is most feasible. The parties he represented were in favor of it, and he hoped the Committee would consider the petition he presented favorably.

Mr. Sage, of Fourth-street, said that it had been decided that Washington-square could not be cut through without permission of the property owners. The Corporation Counsel would so inform the Committee.

Mr. E. H. Anderson said this was not so. The square, he had fully ascertained, is public property.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore, of Washington-square, said if the railroad could be shut out of the street he thought the property owners would not object to the avenue being cut through to Thompson-street. The square he believed to be private property.

Mr. A. T. Stewart reiterated the same arguments as used at the previous meeting of the Committee—that the avenue should be cut right through to the Battery; that it should be connected with Laurens-street, and that the entire thoroughfare should be of the same width, 100 feet.

Mr. Anderson argued that Laurens-street would be the most feasible street for the extension, and that much less property would be destroyed than by going through Thompson-street. He presented a petition of owners of property on West Broadway for the extension of Laurens-street in opposition to Thompson-street.

Mr. E. H. Anderson summed up the various arguments in favor of taking Laurens-street, instead of Thompson. The former he showed to be the most direct, natural and least expensive route, and the one that appeared to meet the most general favor.

Gen. Viele said twelve years ago, the project now before the Committee had been advocated in the Common Council. In connection with it was the proposed widening and extension of Church-street. He was decidedly in favor of the extension of Fifth-avenue, and also at the same time, of making Washington Square an open plaza. Trees could not live in the City. The City Hall Park is a proof of this. Nothing can add more to the beauty of a city than the open plaza. If one were laid out he was quite sure that more would be demanded.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die* after promising to give the arguments they had heard due consideration.

Board of Aldermen—Celebration of Washington's Birthday—The Extension of Church-Street.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad during the past year had been $556,580 72, and of the Eighth-avenue $776,261 02.

The resolution to remove the Broadway Bridge from its present location to Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was called up and laid over.

Resolutions to appropriate $1,000 for a portrait of ex-Mayor Gunther, and $1,000 for a portrait of Mayor Hoffman, for the Governor's room, also $300 for engrossing a set of complimentary resolutions to ex-Alderman Shannon, were laid over.

Alderman Hardy presented all the documents laid before the Committee to whom was referred a petition for the widening and extension of Laurens-street to Fifth-avenue.

They were referred to the Commitee having the matter in charge.

The resolution to appropriate $15,000 for the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, was adopted.

The Mayor's communication relative to the extension of Church-street (published in the Times of Friday) was read.

Mr. Norton said that the resolution to extend Church-street was introduced into the Common Council several years ago, but owing to the strong opposition to the proposed extension by property owners, it was laid over for some time. Finally it was adopted, and subsequently another resolution was adopted rescinding it. This resolution was vetoed by the Mayor. He could see no good that the extension would do to any one, except to the assessors, who would pocket $13,000 or $14,000 for levying assessments on $3,000,000 of property. There was, he understood, much opposition to the project. If, however, it is to be done, he thought it should be commenced at once. Property owners would then be released from the uncertainty in which they now stand, and work would be afforded to many poor laborers now out of employment.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Stacom in the Chair.

An ordinance to renumber Washington-square, commencing at the northwesterly corner of the square, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Croton Department to advertise for bids for paving Seventh-avenue from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth streets, with the Stafford pavement, the expense not to exceed $5 per square yard, was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to prepare and compile the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1868; that 15,000 copies thereof be printed and appropriated for public distribution, as follows: 500 copies for his Honor the Mayor, 4,500 copies for the Clerk of the Common Council, and 5,000 each for the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen.

A resolution to appoint Charles Baulch Assistant City Librarian, at a salary of $1,000 per annum was laid over.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks of the Common Council was also laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Overloading Street-Cars—Action of the Court of General Sessions.

On the 10th inst., James Pollock and Michael Donohue, the driver and conductor of car No. 91 of the Third-avenue line, were arrested for cruelty to animals, the specification of the complaint being that they compelled a pair of horses, one of which was wind-broken, to pull the car when loaded with sixty passengers inside and forty on the platforms, making a total of one hundred human beings upon the car.

The case was upon the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for trial, and being called, the parties appeared ready to proceed. The Court, however, declined to enter upon an inquiry, as to the facts of the case, in advance of the settlement of the questions of law involved. Mr. Bergh claimed that the law had been declared in the recent cases in the General Sessions, where the jury had found a verdict of guilty, and Recorder Hackett had imposed a fine of $250; but the Court reminded him that an appeal had been taken from this decision; and while the questions of law were still in abeyance and awaiting adjudication, the action of the General Sessions could not be held as conclusive upon the Special Sessions, in the absence of any statutory law upon the subject. Justice Dowling, after stating what the Court considered to be the matters of law involved, said: "All these questions, we understand, are to be discussed at the General Term of the Supreme Court, shortly. They are new and peculiar. It is the practice even in civil courts to delay the consideration of facts in kindred cases when the law applicable is under debate; therefore we will not try any case until a decision is given by which the Court can be guided."

In accordance with this decision, the case of Pollock and Donohue was adjourned without day.

The Paraffine Oil Explosion in South Brooklyn—Continuation of the Inquest on the Bodies of John Brough and Edward Conroy.

Mr. Coroner Smith held an adjourned inquest last evening on the bodies of John Brough and Edward Conroy, killed on the night of the 12th instant, in the recent explosion of paraffine oil works at the corner of Dwight and Ewen streets.

Thomas Conroy deposed that he carried his brother's supper to the building at 10 P. M. on the night of the explosion; the still was then on fire, and his brother had gone to Richardson's to inform him of the fact; Brough was playing water on the still with a hose; Edward Conroy, on his return, said that Mr. Richardson was not at home, and that Mr. Merrell, one of the proprietors, would not get up; at the request of Brough witness went to fire up under the boiler, but had only put one shovel of coal on when there was an explosion, caused, he thought, by the freezing up of the tail-pipe.

Patrick Boland, head still'man; deposed that he ran the still in the daytime, and was relieved by Brough about 6 P. M.; the still was then in working order; the only way to prevent an explosion when the tail-pipe was stopped was to take it off; the tail-pipe was frozen, as he found after the explosion; the explosion was caused by the stoppage.

Henry Donovan, assistant stillman, deposed that at 6 P. M., when he left off work, the still was perfect; he believed the tail-pipe was frozen, which caused the explosion.

George Besson, boiler-maker, deposed that he had patched the boiler frequently; he found the top and sides had blown out.

The jury returned the following verdict: We find that the deceased, Jas. Brough and Edward Conroy came to their death by the accidental explosion of a still in the New-York and Brooklyn Paraffine Oil Works on the night of the 12th inst., 1868.

Concert for the Benefit of the Home of the Good Shepherd.—A number of Roman Catholic gentlemen of this City have made arrangements for a concert to be given on Friday evening next, at Steinway Hall, in aid of the Home of the Good Shepherd. Among the artists engaged for the occasion, are Miss Kate McDonald, Mr. George W. Morgan, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and several others. As there are 500 inmates at present in the Home, assistance is very much needed, and there will, no doubt, be a crowded attendance at Steinway Hall on Friday evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Consols for money and the account, 93@93⅛.

Five-twenty Bonds..........71⅞@72

Illinois Central Railway Shares..........89

Erie Railway Shares..........48¾

Frankfort, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, for the issue of 1862, 76.

Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Cotton is buoyant. The sales to-day will reach 18,000 bales. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot..........8⅝@8¾d.

Middling Uplands, to arrive..........8¾d.

Middling Orleans..........8⅞@9d.

Breadstuffs are without alteration.

Beef has declined to 115s. for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess.

Pork is dull, and has declined to 71s. for New Eastern Prime Mess.

Sugar is quiet at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

London, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Our markets remain as reported in the first dispatch.

Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Petroleum is dull at 41¼ francs for Standard White.

Havana, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Sugar—Muscovado, interior common refining, 6¾@7 reals; fair to good refining, 7@7½ reals; fair to good and prime to choice, 7¾@9¼ reals. Molasses dull; 8¾@11 reals. Freights—Sugar to Northern ports, ℔ box, $1 62½; ℔ hogshead, $6 50; to Southern ports, ℔ hogshead, Sugar or Molasses, $4 50@$4 75. Petroleum 3½ reals ℔ gallon. Shooks for boxes, 8@8¼ reals; for hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75. Lard 15½c. ℔ ℔. for tierce, and 18c. for tins. Onions $12.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Java	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Feb. 22	New-York	London.
Denmark	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 22	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Gulf Stream	Feb. 18	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Gulf Stream*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 15.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Slater, Chicago; Mr. Wickliffe, B. Von Giesen, wife and daughter, Mrs. Laura Houghton, Newark, N. J.; Wolf H. Cohen, Edward S. Mawson, Philadelphia; Mr. Hazelton, England; F. Dellenburger, Manuel Munoz, Geo. Espitalier, Montreal; Mayor Clarke, Hamilton; Robt. Brett, William Young, Japan; M. C. Younglove, Cleveland; Charles Hickot, New-York; E. C. Mould and wife, and Jane A. Mould, Cleveland; John B. Mignault, Mr. Cross, Lawrence; Henry Attrill, Baltimore; W. W. Allen, Liverpool; Mr. Hill, wife and son, Philadelphia; Rev. W. H. Lord, Vermont; F. B. Lord, Cincinnati; Capt. D. Jones, H. McHanna, C. Crask, England; Louis and Elois Heidelberger, Zachariah Prince, Mrs. R. C. Lloyd and child, Mrs. Wilkins, Chicago; Miss Steel, Chicago; Mr. Carrington, Hamilton; Mr. Duncan, Montreal; G. Jurepi, Capt. H. D. Grant, Royal Navy; C. Martin, S. Lafont and A. Langargt, Havana; Charles A. Bull, London; Dr. Le Fevre, London; A. J. Hooper, Philadelphia; Rev. O. S. Prescot, New-Haven; Wm. Harper, New-York; Charles W. Ward, New-York; Charles E. Oriel, Jno. Collom, Dr. Curtin.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—S. F. Dalton and wife, Miss Whitney, Miss S. Dalton, Miss C. Dalton, Mrs. M. L. Jones and daughter, R. S. Jones, Mrs. Jas. Chipman and 2 children, A. A. Eaton, Mrs. Gen. Birge, daughter, son and servant, H. R. Dalton, wife, infant and nurse, Jacob Thompson, A. B. Anderson, Mrs. H. Baner and child, Augustus Henry Edson, Wm. H. Bell, D. B. Bridgstord, Wm. H. Peterson, Miss Fanny Emberson, H. R. Colt and wife, T. C. Roberts, N. D. Tyson, Wm. Donohue and lady.

Feb. 15—*In steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Jas. Mills, John W. Dunlop, T. K. Carr, Milwaukee; J. Newman, James Watt, Wm. Hart, John Bird, New-York; A. C. R. Saunders, Robert Rayner, London, Eng.; A. Zumealday, Brooklyn; Wm. Graham, Liverpool; Mrs. E. V. Whitaker, New-Jersey, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Samuel S. Thorp, Wm. Gatz, George B. Frank, Henry Hartson, Henry B. Pardu, J. R. Scott, Peck Dixon, Clark Bryce, S. E. Ogden, Miss H. B. Leonard, Ralph Loomis, Wm. Swartz, Richard Clark, H. G. Smith, L. Babbitt, H. C. Odell, R. Blakeman, S. N. Britts, L. L. Jones and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, Nic.—B. Hoogland, W. Gillett, E. Smith, Jno. Wassen, D. Donald, C. d. Horn, J. P. Foster, J. Underlich, Mrs. J. Castro, J. Balney, N. H. Beatty, A. P. Hall, J. Allington, Wm. Lord, J. Morton Gray, S Gray, J. D. Reeve, H. Schrow, J. M. Camp, J. Chapman, Paxton, A. H. Berliman, J. Obern, J. Meyer, T. H. Dicker and wife, Walker, J. Wilikin, J. Ripley, J. D. Deslain, E. Deslain, M. B. Murphy, J. Griswold, L. Chappart, B. Eline, Mrs. Larkin and 4 children, J. Mott, G. H. Rich, J. Torkeis, J. Keyer, J. Torkill, W. H. Hanson, W. Cossick, J. Annt, J. H. Eldridge, D. W. Roberts, E. Fallen, E. Popel, S. W. Fly and daughter, George Ingalls, Mr. Pierson, R. Hampton, J. Tiddy, W. H. James, C. T. Woolf, R. Fay, H. Miller, and 70 in the steerage.

Feb. 15—*In steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool*—George A. Brackett, Henry Abege, Julius J. Lassem, N. L. Kirkman, Wm. L. Washington, John House, Wm. F. Mitchell, John Gordon, James Leishman, Andrew J. Astern, John Hodge, Fred. N. Manning, Louis Sternbach, Herman Heidelberger, B. R. Keith and wife, Alexander Thomson, George Fuller, Philip Simpson, Miss Eliza Walker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon rises... 1 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 14 | Gov. Island. 3 03 | Hell Gate.... 4 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire, Price, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Fulton, Merry, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Bienville, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virginia, Roberts, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Chance, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ship Daniel Marcy, Ross, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Patrician, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Yokohama, Paul, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Topeka, Blanchard, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Isaac R. Davis, Hand, Havre, N. L. McCready & Co.; Catharine Scott, (Br.,) Robertson, Bristol, George F. Bulley.

Brigs Hunter, (Br.,) Lamb, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Cascatelle, Carlisle, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Ella Maria, Hoxie, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Renshaw, Smith, Nassau, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Hero, Perry, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, Norfolk, N. B. Bedell; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, St. Croix, D. Trowbridge's Son; Sarah Banker, Ellis, Orleba, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; John S. Lee, Carr, Cienfuegos, N. L. McCready & Co.; Alpha, Munson, West End, St. Croix, F. Talbot & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Feb. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 21 passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 2, off Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool for Halifax. 8th, lat. 49 23, lon. 24 26, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. 12th, 6:30 P. M., off Sable Island, observed a ship on fire; bore down to her and steamed round her; sent up rockets and burned blue lights frequently, but found no response; she appeared to be an American built ship, of about 1,500 tons burden; had jibbooms standing, with jibs carefully furled, and was burning below main deck; after hovering around her some time, and finding none of her crew about, left her at 8:15 P. M. The P. experienced heavy westerly gales the greater part of the passage.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Feb. 13, at 4 P. M., 15 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, saw steamships Cleopatra and Virginia, bound S. 14th, at 5 P. M., lat. 26 10, saw steamship Eagle, bound S. Same day, at 6 P. M., lat. 36 18, saw steamships Champion and Herman Livingston, bound S. The Leo experienced strong N. E. and northerly gales up to the Capes of Virginia.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, Greytown, Nic., Feb. 5, and Key West Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the North American Steamship Co. Put into Key West short of coal. Feb. 11, off Cape Florida, passed four ships bound north.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White. Feb. 13, 25 miles north of Hatteras, spoke bark Seneca, 63 ds. from Palermo for Baltimore, and supplied her with provisions.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Bark Eldora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Vickery, Demerara Jan. 14, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Samuel Muir, for Baltimore. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Louisa Russo, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Trieste 66 ds., with dried fruit to Duthil & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 3. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig John G., (of Nassau,) Albury, Nassau 13 ds., with mdse. to Montel & Barto. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with schr. Wings of the Morning, for Matanzas.

Brig Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Guayanilla, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had heavy N. W. gales for the last 8 ds.; been 6 ds. north of Hatteras

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington,) Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with timber to Mayhew & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Model, (Br.,) Bale, Salt Cay Feb. 2, with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co. Feb. 9, off the Capes of Delaware, in a gale from N. E., carried away mainboom, lost foresail and split jib.

Schr. Mary Ella, (of York, Me.,) Thomas, Manzanilla 20 ds., with mahogany to H. W. Loud.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Wareham.

Schr. Anna Raymond, Raymond, Chincoteague.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—One bark in the offing, bound in. Wind S. S. W., light, cloudy.

BELOW—Bark Marie, of and from Bremen, spoken on the 12th, off Nantucket, by pilot-boat Blunt, No. 11.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Fulton, for Aspinwall; Bienville, for Havana; Tillie for Galveston; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Richmond; Saratoga, for Norfolk. Ships Henry Harbeck, for Angiers; Liebnitz, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15—Arr. bark Daniel Webster, from Messina.

Below, at anchor in Provincetown harbor, ship Harriet Erving, from Calcutta for Boston, with loss of sails, crew sick. Reports that on Wednesday last, when 30 miles from Cape Ann, took on board five men from fishing schr. Arizona, of Gloucester, to assist in getting the ship into port.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15—Arr. ship R. C. Winthrop, Liverpool.

Sld. steamships Charleston and Saragosa, New-York; brig Union, Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 13, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Alice P. Higgins, Boston, for Norfolk; L. Biew, Boston, for Philadelphia; P. L. Whiton, Boston, for Tangier; O. F. Mayo, Boston, for West Indies; H. Prescott, Portland, for New-York; Isabel Peirce, Boston, for Tangier; White Sea, Newburyport, for New-York; Chas. Shearer, Gloucester, for New-York; Spray, (Br.,) Halifax 44 ds. for New-York; reports Jan. 6, 120 miles to southward of the George's, experienced a severe gale from N. W.; was hove to for 14 ds.; lost sails, boat, and had bulwarks stove; threw deck-load overboard; leaked one day during the gale 1,700 strokes an hour.

14th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. G. Carman, A. A. Mowe; J. K. Mandell, George S. Lamphear, New-London, bound on fishing cruise; Adelia, (Br.,) St. John's, for New-York; Louie A. Swett, of Wellfleet.

Wind N. W., blowing strong.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15—Arr. ship Melrose, New-York. Cld. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, New-York; ships Douglas Castle and Coronella, Havre.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15—Arr. steamship James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. Lighthouse Depot, }
Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1868. }

The Stratford Shoals Lightship has been carried away from her moorings by the ice, and will be replaced as soon as possible. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE.
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Foreign Ports.

Havana, Feb. 15—Arr. here yesterday, steamer Lord Lovell, from New-York. Sld. to-day, steamers Columbia, for New-York; Cuba, for Baltimore; Juniata, for Philadelphia, all with full freights and passengers.

At Demerara, Jan. 14, barks Anna Frances, for New-York in 3 ds.; St. Lawrence, for do. in 5 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Southampton, Feb. 15.—The steamship Weser, Capt. Wenke, of the North German Lloyd, which left New-York on the 30th ult., arrived at this port at 9 P. M. on Sunday last, on the way to Bremen.

The Deutschland, Capt. Wessels, of the same line, which was to have left this port on the 4th inst., was not able to get away until 5 P. M. of the 5th.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., New-York.

FIRE ESCAPES,
FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—Extra Class No. 229, Feb. 15, 1868.
27, 46, 14, 8, 17, 64, 65, 52, 60, 19, 31, 49, 45, 4.
PADUCAH—Class No. 230, Feb. 15, 1868.
39, 69, 17, 76, 7, 49, 73, 31, 52, 53, 74, 44, 67.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 177, Feb. 15, 1868.
61, 65, 20, 76, 41, 72, 42, 8, 6, 44, 24, 73, 45.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 178, Feb. 15, 1868.
44, 7, 5, 23, 51, 30, 38, 43, 22, 13, 40, 76, 41.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 159 Fulton-st.